Incomplete

F. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references. 1896

191 .

(~~Courts~~ Police.)

Later references.

File No. 106.

Serial Nos. 1—4.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 to 4.

Part B for December 1896.

SUBJECT.

Nyamti murder case.

Indexed.

Gen. 30.]

2829
2 SEP 1896
J 385

Section Police
File No 66 — 96
Serial No 1

From The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To The ~~General~~ Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

Dated 20th
Despatched 21st } September 18

Received 22 — 00 —

General No. 1006
No. 117

Enclosure No. 1 and 4 file

Cubbon Bazar

This seems to be a fit case for an appeal. The Govt Advocate may accordingly be instructed accordingly —

23-9-96

Forwarding copy of Govt Advocate's letter No. 410 dtd 14th instant together with other records regarding Shimoga Sessions Case No. 129 of 1895-96 Government vs Malla, and requesting that Govt may be moved to direct an appeal to the Hon'ble High Court against the Sessions Judge's order of acquittal.

Conveyance to an appeal be prepared and dated the 21st or 22nd the receipt of same — Obtain the sanction of Govt for acquittal in 96 June 1896 This application should have been made much earlier as there can have been no difficulty or delay in obtaining the required copies. In all such cases when it is intended to appeal an order of acquittal prompt action is necessary

J 21-9-96

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 1006 / 117 Dated ..... 20 September 1896 / 21st

Enc. 1 and 4 files.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

To

THE ~~GENERAL~~ SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.
General & Revenue Depts

SIR,

I have the honor to forward copy of letter No. 41 of the 14th instant from the Government Advocate in Mysore with letter No. 64 dated 6th ultimo from Deputy Commissioner Shimoga and Magisterial records in Shimoga Sessions Case No. 12 of 1895-96 Government ~~of~~ Malla, and to request that you will be so good as to move the Government to direct

an appeal being preferred to the Chief Court against the order of acquittal of the Sessions Judge, Nagar Division passed in the above Case.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedient servant

M Madhava Rao

Inspector General
of Police

Dated Shimoga 6th August 1896

No 64

Rec'd 6/8

From

A. Rangasamy Iyengar, Esquire, B.A., B.L.
Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

Forward his
to the Court addressed to
for favour of opinion
12/8/96

V. P. Madhava Rau, Esquire, B.A.
Inspector General of Police
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to the weekly diaries of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, anent the Nyamti Murder Case, Nagar Sessions, Case No: 12 of 1895-96, Government vs Malla, I have the honor to forward the records connected with it, as noted on the margin and to request that the Government may be moved to direct an appeal, being preferred against

* 1 Copy of records of the Committing Magistrate's Court
2 Copies of depositions of witnesses in the Sessions Court
3 Copy of the judgment of the Sessions Judge.

the finding and order of the Sessions Judge acquitting the accused, as that order has caused a serious miscarriage of justice.

The facts of the case as elicited from the witnesses for the Prosecution, are as follows:-

On the evening of the 6th January 1896, Malla the accused, went to the house of Murigavva and with her husband Neelappa's knowledge, took her to his field, promising to give her green bengal gram and cholam straw. When she went with him, she was wearing gold and silver jewels valued at Rs 500/-. But as she did not return home, Neelappa went at about 8 P.M., accompanied by a friend and enquired of Malla what had become of Murigavva. The accused gave evasive answers. The following morning Neelappa complained to the Police through the Patel. The Police instituted a search and on the 8th January, found in the accused's field some marks of blood stains and certain articles belonging to the deceased. The earth and the blades of straw with the

* Post Mortem Opinion
By Hospital Assistant — In this case, the deceased might have met her death from the violence used on her person.
By Civil Surgeon — Death due to violence inflicted by some person or persons.

the stains, were sent up for Chemical examination and the stains were pronounced to be blood stains. The Police suspecting that Muniyava was murdered at that spot and that her body was made away with, began a search for it and on the 22nd January traced it to a field in a village, six miles away, which belongs to the accused's sister's husband, where it was buried. The body was identified as that of the deceased Muniyava, the Post mortem examination, held thereon disclosed certain fractures of the bones of forehead and the neck and the medical opinion was that death was due to violence.

3. Two witnesses admitted before the Committing Magistrate, having helped to carry the corpse to Venappa's field and implicated the father, the uncle and a brother of the accused, in the removal and the concealment of the body. The latter also admitted before the Committing Magistrate that

at they had removed the body from the
accused's field to one place after another
till it was finally buried in the field of
Veerappa. These witnesses, however, retracted
their evidence at the Sessions.

Several witnesses have given
evidence to the murderous assault com-
mitted by the accused on the deceased.
The accused also confessed his guilt before
the Committing Magistrate but denied it
before the Sessions Judge.

The Sessions Judge in spite of
all this evidence, has acquitted the
accused disbelieving the case for the
prosecution in every particular.

The findings of the Sessions Judge
on every material point are opposed
to the evidence and they will be dis-
cussed in detail in the following
paragraphs:—

The Judge starts with the opinion (Vide para 99 Sessions Judge's Judgment)
that the corpse has not been proved
to be the body of Moorgavva, on the ground
that

that on the statement of the Hospital Assis-
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
-tant himself, the evidence of the Hospital
Assistant and other witnesses, as to the
identity, was not reliable.

(1) From a reference to the deposition of
the Hospital Assistant it will be seen
that he has stated that "although the
soft parts of the body had been de-
-composed, still it was possible for
those who had known the deceased
during her lifetime, to identify
her dead body in the state in
which I saw it." The Judge is not
justified in characterising the medi-
-cal evidence as unreliable as
there is nothing improbable in it
and as the Hospital Assistant is a
disinterested witness. Moreover the
body was not exposed to air. The
cold temperature of January, the
close packing in a gunny bag and
the careful disposal thereof, must
have helped to preserve it.

(2) Further the clothes on the body
and some silver trinkets, were
identified as those worn by Murugavva
on

on the day she left home with the accused, and Neelappa the husband, Adiwappa his nephew, and Potels Linyappa & Seenappa, who had known Murgawa well, have identified the body and there is no reason for discrediting their testimony.

The Sessions Judge next holds that the condition of the corpse did not establish the theory of murder. He argues that according to the Hospital Assistant's evidence, fractures of the bones, in the face: head and the neck, might have been caused either by blows from a club or by a fall from a high place and that the testimony of the eye witnesses, did not refer to the use of a club. (Vide para 10 of Sessions Judge's Judgment)

(1) The medical evidence can only mention all the possible ways in which the injuries resulting in death, could have been caused. Of all these methods, that by the fall from a high place, is the only hypothesis consistent with an accidental death. But this is altogether improbable in the circumstances of the present case,

as

as the deceased is an elderly woman and as there is no high place or tree, near the floor which from the blood marks and the broken trinkets of the deceased, is clearly proved to be the real scene of murder.

(2) Though the eye witnesses do not refer to the use of a club, they unanimously assert that she was thrown down with violence and the accused himself admitted before the Committing Magistrate that he had twisted her neck after kicking her to the ground.

9. The Sessions Judge then discredits the evidence of the eye witnesses on the grounds that (a) one eye witness retracted the evidence given by him before the Committing Magistrate, saying that it was given under the influence of the Police (b) that witness Vena differing from others, deposed that the accused seized the deceased by the hair and that she fell on her side and not on her face, and is also unreliable as he stated before the Sessions Judge that he

[1] Vide paras 13, 14, 15 16, of the Sessions Judge's judgment

he did not hear any conversation between the accused and the deceased, whereas before the Committing Magistrate, he stated that the cause of the accused assaulting the deceased, was that she refused to give him a jewel which he wanted; (c) that the statements of the eye witnesses are in-consistent with one another as to the assault, the manner of the assault and the time of the assault and also that from the distance from which they were alleged to have witnessed the assault, it was impossible for any to see the occurrence; (d) that the evidence was open to suspicion because these witnesses did not inform the Police of what they knew till a month after the occurrence and not until after they had been sent for by the Police on 2 or 3 days and also because the preliminary enquiry by the Magistrate, was held at Shikaripur.

(1) It may be at once stated that the preliminary trial was held at Shikaripur as the Magistrate was then engaged in Jamabandi and as

Shikaripur

Shikarichen was at almost the same distance from Nyanchi as Shimoga. No application was made to him for holding the trial elsewhere, nor was any objection taken to it, on that score.

(2) As regards the 1st objection, it is submitted that the retracting witness Moodimalla made his statement not only before the investigating officer, but also before the Asistant Superintendent of Police and the Committing magistrate and on every occasion, implicated the accused in the murder. It was scarcely likely that the Asistant Superintendent of Police or the Committing magistrate, would have failed to notice the fact if the witness was labouring under Police influence. The case was committed on the 26th February/96 and the trial at the Sessions, commenced on 1st June or after a delay of more than three months. There was thus ample time for his being tampered with. It is only

only usual for a retracting witness
to lay the blame on the police and
to accuse them of ill-treatment but
no reliance should have been placed
on such vague statements.

As regards the evidence of witness
Veera, it may be remarked that
witness Doddadoorji has also deposed
that she saw the accused seize
the deceased, by her hair. These
are her words: " All I saw, was
that Moorgavva stood up and that
the accused seized her hair on the
back of the neck and pressed her
down." As regards Veera's statement
before the Committing Magistrate, that
the accused assaulted the deceased
because she refused to give a jewel,
it may be explained that the evi-
-dence before the Committing Magistrate
is very brief as he was not cross-
-examined. He is said to have
been standing at a distance (95 yards
from which it is impossible to
hear a conversation and the
man probably only gave his own
interpretation of what he saw
transpiring

transpiring between accused and the deceased. It is not unusual for ignorant villagers in relating what they saw to mix up their own inferences with the account of what they actually witnessed or heard and probably this witness only gave his own interpretation of what he saw happening between the accused and the deceased and his doing so should not be allowed to depre-ciate the rest of this evidence, so fully corroborated as it is, by the other eye witnesses and by the statement of the accused himself.

(4) With regard to the apparent dis-crepancies in the statement of the witnesses, as to violence used, it may be remarked that the evidence should be judged as a whole and that no great importance should be attached to immaterial differences. Considering that they were examined about 5 months after the occur-rence, it can scarcely be expected that they should remember every detail correctly. It is very probable that some witnesses paid more

attention

attention to one part of the assault than the others and thus spoke to that part which he or she had more particularly noticed. Besides, it is not fair to expect from ignorant persons witnessing an unexpected and thrilling assault, the cool and accurate observation of a trained and unimpassioned mind and the occurrence of immaterial discrepancies, is rather a test of truth than otherwise.

(5) As to the time of assault, the Sessions Judge thinks that the witnesses are at variance. The reason for this, is not apparent. Two say it was sunset, another says there was still some sunshine while the 4th says it was time for lighting lamps. These are not materially different as the expression "time for lighting lamps" is rather an elastic term and does not necessarily mean that it was past sunset. Again the Judge in criticising the evidence of Sanna Dooji, remarks that she first commenced her story by stating that she did not know

know what took place in the accused's field. But afterwards stated that she too, saw the assault. The con text shows that the evidence do not bear the meaning put upon it by the Sessions Judge and that he has taken only a part of her state ment to comment upon. The whole statement is as follows:-

> I was then standing on the path between some fields. I did not see what took place in accused's field but I heard Murgavva cry out "Ayyayyo. I am dying". I then ran to my grand-mother Dorsi who was standing on the road. I saw the accused seize Moorgavva."

(6) As regards the delay in giving in= formation and the fact that it was elicited only by the Police sending for and questioning the witnesses on 2 or 3 occasions, it is submitted that ignorant villagers are notoriously unwilling to give information in Criminal cases and till questioned repeatedly, remain silent as to what they

they know. Nor must their statements that they spoke to no one about the occurrence, be interpreted literally as they do not fail to gossip among their own friends and relatives but do not like to mention their names for fear of their being dragged before Courts. It will be gathered from the evidence of some of the witnesses and the peculiar facts of this case, that many of the witnesses laboured under apprehensions of harm to themselves if they should give evidence against the accused (vide Statement of Witness Makaiji, page 41, Committing Magistrate's records; of Vena page 19 Sessions Judge's record of depositions, also of Doorji). It was only after great trouble that the Police were able to obtain any clue to persons possessing any information and encouraged them to state what they knew. In such cases delay of a month, cannot be a great matter or affect the credibility of witnesses.

(Vide para 19 of Sessions Judge's Judgment)

10. The Sessions Judge likewise rejects the evidence of Hala on the ground that it was impossible for a man to hold a conversation at a distance of 50 yards. The deposition of this witness will speak for itself. It is no unusual thing for villagers to accost each other from a distance of even 40 or 50 yards and it is not fair to take the distance pointed out by the witness as literally correct.

(Vide paras 22 & 23 of Sessions Judge's Judgment)

11. The Sessions Judge is somehow so sceptical of the whole case for the Prosecution, that he would not even accept as true the circumstantial evidence in the case and has tried to weaken its force by very elaborate reasons. He holds that the accused or his relatives would not have allowed any trace of the blood marks or broken bangles to remain on that field till 8 A.M. and he lays great stress on the circumstance that although the husband of the woman complained at the 7th morning that his wife was taken away by the accused to his field, that field was not searched till the 8th and he also characterises the explanation given for the discovery of the body as a mere story

The

(1) The evidence shows that the search was not commenced till the afternoon of the 7th and that the Duffedar who conducted it, was new to the place and that the accused had three fields. Besides the search party, seem to have tried to look for the corpse of the woman in the big Nallah running below the accused's field and extending over a mile and under hedges and not to have thought of examining the field (Vide Patel Linjaffa's evidence before the Sessions Judge). These fields are situated in a vast plain round Nyamthe and no one acquainted with the place would have thought it probable that a murder would have been committed in so open a spot. For the same reason it was scarcely likely that the perpetrators would have ventured to go near the scene during the day and thus attract attention and by night it was impossible that they should observe the stains under the Cholam stack or the broken bangles etc. scattered there. The Police Inspector & the Amildar came to the village at

at 2 A.m. on the 8th and the search of the field dea was made on the afternoon of that day. A reference to the Police diaries would confirm the Inspector's evidence before the Sessions Judge that until the marks were found, the idea entertained by him, was that the deceased might have been kid-napped and that steps should be taken to make enquiries for her in villages. This should clearly show that the blood stains and broken bangles dea, could not have been got up for evidence in this ca

(2.) As regards the circumstances under which the corpse was finally dis-covered, additional evidence was given in order to explain fully how the Police obtained a clue to the place where it was buried. But even this was to no purpose. The evidence on record clearly shows that the clue was obtained through the Patel Halappa of Chennikatte who got the information from the accused's brother Sivappa, a young man living in the same village as the Patel, in the house of his sister

sister whose husband is the Consin of the Patel. Any one acquainted with the ways of the villagers, will know how easy it is for a man in the position of a Patel and relation to secure the confidence of a young man like Sivaji and to worm out the infor-mation.

2. The Sessions Judge seems to have been led away by the impression that neither this boy nor his father and relatives, would have voluntarily given any information likely to criminate so near & dear a relation, as the accused. As regards the boy it may be explained that he could not have suspected Patel Nalatta of betray-ing his confidence. The statements of the others, were made to avert the impending charge of murder or abetment of murder and thus to save themselves and not with the sole object of criminating the accused. The impressions of the Sessions Judge on this part of the case, have so much prejudiced him against the remaining evidence which has no connection with it, that it must be referred to in some detail. (Vide para 20 of Sessions Judge's Judgment)

(1)

(1) For about a fortnight after the disappear-
-ance of the deceased, no trace could be
secured of her in spite of the most careful
search. The villagers of Nyanti could only
make vague conjectures which led to
nothing. But as explained above
(para 11.2), through the instrumentality
of the Patel of Chemillatte, some informa-
-tion was at last elicited from the
Zamindar brother of the accused, which
led to the discovery of the corpse in a
field, belonging to the brother-in-law of
the accused. It had been recently
ploughed up after the burial and ac-
-cordingly the owner of the land was
questioned. He implicated before the
Police two persons though he would give
no evidence before the Magistrate.
Those two persons were arrested on a
charge of aiding and abetting the
murder and made statements implic-
-ating the accused's father and others.
The statements made to the Police by the
persons and the discovery of the body
under the circumstances mentioned above
though

though not strong judicial evidence against them were enough to impress him at the time, that they were in a dangerous predicament of being implicated in the murder or at least of abetment of it. There is nothing strange that they should under these circumstances, make a clean breast of their actual share in the matter, doubtless not realizing that that share itself, amounted to an offence, and anxious only to clear themselves of all suspicion of participation in the murder. It was under these circumstances, that the Inspector with the permission of his superiors, resolved to remove them from the file as accused and produce them as witnesses before the Committing Magistrate. It was only natural that on removal of all fear of personal risk and probably upon legal advice, they should now disclaim all knowledge and accuse the Police.

(2) Arundi Mala one of these witnesses, conducted the Inspector and the two Police and pointed out to them a grave and explained how the body was carried thence to the field of Veeraffa in the village of Sogale. The facts connected

connected with this, are detailed in Madan's and spoken to by the witnesses. Is it proper to say that such details had been concocted and can the mere denials of these interested witnesses before the Sessions Court, be allowed to nullify and override the detailed evidence given by them before the Committing Magistrate the Madanji and the evidence of the hotels? After all, even if the Session Judge discredited the evidence and rejected it as worthless, there is so little connection between it and the other parts of the case that it ought not to be allowed to weaken the force of the evidence adduced on the other material points of the case.

(Vide para 18 of Sessions Judge's Judgt.)

13. The Sessions Judge is also not justified in throwing out the accused's admission of guilt, as altogether unworthy of credit. He came out with these admissions before the Police in the middle of February, only after the discovery of the corpse and the statements made by the eye witnesses and

and his own relatives, while if it had been due to Police pressure, it should have been secured long before.

14. It may be stated succintly in conclusion that the evidence of her husband and of witness Hala, clearly shew that the deceased was taken by the accused from her house towards his field under a false pretence, on the evening of the 6 January, and that the eye witnesses Mallappa, Veera, Dodda Doorgi and Sanna Doorgi and the Grinders and stains of blood found on the floor, prove beyond a doubt that the unfortunate woman was brutally assaulted and done to death there by the accused, that her corpse was discovered as deposed by the Police Inspector, witnesses Lingappa, Seenappa and Basappa and as shewn in the Mahazar, in the field of the accused's relation, that it had been buried there by the relations of the accused in order to suppress the evidence of murder, that it has been clearly identified

identified as the body of the murdered woman by the evidence of her husband Neelappa, his nephew Adivappa and Doctors. Linjappa & Seenappa and the clothes on it, that according to medical evidence, the marks it bore, were clearly the result of injuries enough to cause death and that in short, the oral & circumstantial evidence in the case, are reliable and sufficient to establish all the ingredients of murder and to bring the offence home to the accused.

15. I regret very much that this letter should have assumed such a discursive and tiresome length. But the peculiar circumstances of this unfortunate case and the almost hostile attitude assumed by the Sessions Judge in dealing with it, have necessitated not only my dwelling in detail on important questions but also of supporting points which should ordinarily have admitted of no difficulty. I trust however that

that what has been stated in the preceding paragraphs, is enough to show that a gross miscarriage of justice has occurred in the case and that an appeal to the Chief Court is necessary to punish guilt and avenge a foul murder.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

A Ranganna Gowder
Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

Enclosure 25.

In the Court of the First Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate Shimoga District.

Criminal case No. 31 of 1895-96.

Government ~~vs~~ Accused Malla.

I K. Ramachendra Row, 1st class Magistrate Shimoga district hereby charge you the said accused Malla as follows:—

That you the said accused Malla of Nyamti, did on Monday the 6th January 1896 at Nyamti, commit murder by causing the death of a woman named Thungavva the wife of Veelappa the prosecution 6th witness, & that you hence thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Sagar Division Sessions Court.

I direct that you the said accused

accused shall be tried before the said

Court on the said charge

26th February 1896.

(L.S.) Sd/ K. Ramachendra Row.
1st Class Magistrate
Shimoga Distt.

"Copy"

K. Ramachendra Row
1st Class Magistrate,
Shimoga District.

SC

63

In the Court of the 1st Assis
Court and 1st class magistral
Shimoga District

Criminal Case No 31 of 1895-96

Complainant Government
accused
Mallaa

1- The Police of the Honnali Taluk arre
the accused mallaa for murder of a
woman named Nunjaiva of Niyamat
2- The witnesses for the prosecution ar
1- Krishna Rao Police Inspector of Hon
2- Mallaja the father of the accused
3- Irundi malla
4- Irundi Chenna
5- Veerappa the brother in law of the acc
6- Nilappa the husband of the deceased
7- Sora Honne Veera a relative of the
8- Irundi malla accused.
9- Veera of Londuru
10- Durgi
11- Jana Durgi
12- Mallaji
13- Siddacka
14- Hala
15- Chennava
16- Irundi Jana Chenna
17- Veerappa Patil
18- Singappa Patil of Nyamati
19- Basappa
20- Narayana Rao Hospital Assistant
The evidence of

Rao Sahib Rao

: Nyamati ~~[illegible]~~ Patel's Report
dated 7th January 1896

B = The deceased's husband the prosecution 6th witness Neelappa's statement before the Police on 8th January 1896

C = ~~[illegible]~~ on 7th January 1896

D = Police mahazar held in the accused's field on 8th January 1896

E = Gold mukhpara - nose ornament

F = 3 corals eleven in number

G = 3 broken pieces of glass bangles

H = slipper that was in the deceased's use

I = Chemical examiner's certificate dated 17th January 1896

J = Gunny bag in which the corpse was found enclosed

K = Four Ropes with which the bag was tied up

L = The deceased's Sari

M = Her bodice

N = Her Silver bracelet

O = Silver Amulet

P = Six glass bangles

Q = Inquest Mahazar dated 22nd and 23rd January 1896

R = Police mahazar dated 12th January 1896 regarding the opening of the graves of the deceased Kamalamma Saraba.

Post mortem certificate dated 1st February 1896

Plan of the scene and other places mentioned in the evidence —

Para 4 — The charge framed against the accused is as follows

That you the said accused malla of nyamate did, on monday the 6th January 1896 at nyamate commit murder by causing the death of a woman named murgavva the wife of neelappa the prosecution 6th witness, and that you have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the nagar division Sessions Court —

5 — This is a case of heinous offence & its detection is due to the praise worthy exertions of the Police —

The deceased murgavva was the married wife of neelappa the prosecution 6th witness, living in the town of nyamate. Neelappa is a man of some means. Having no sons or other relatives at home, had placed the management of his whole affairs in the hands of his wife the deceased murgavva. The deceased was lending monies to many on interest. About two months before her unfortunate death under trust, the 6th January

he had sent to the accused mallas a sum
– Rs 9 in cash, and in share worth Rs 3 and
odd – Tuesday the 7th January 1896 is the
day following the date of her lamented death
was the date on which the deceased had
agreed to repay her the whole debt
of 12 Rupees – The deceased had made it
a custom to wear valuable jewels on
her person – She was an issueless handsom
woman of strong constitution. She was in
perfect health till the evening of the fatal
day of Monday the 6th January 1896. The accused
also, according to the husband's statement
was frequenting the house for some months
before this deplorable incidence came to
the deceased murgavva some time before
sunset of the said monday and invited
her to come to his field and eat green
Bengal grams grown there and promised
to give her a bundle of chodam straw for
feeding her cattle. The husband mallappa
the prosecution 6th witness wished to follow
the deceased, but, in consequence of his
sickness was forbidden by the wife. The
deceased decked with her usual jewels
and the accused the pretended lover
left the house which is shown in red
ink as no 10 in the sketch marked. The
They passed through no 1, which is the
yard of the accused's father
mallappa the prosecution 2nd witness
and several others of the village. They

They then taking their bolgas in the un
marked red in the sketch entered the pro
-cution 12th witness mallajja's survey no die
no 58 and met there the field owner
mallappi on the spot marked no 8 in t
plan. The deceased asked this woman
mallappi to give her some cu
-bers to eat and the latter refused to d
that favor. The deceased and the
accused then went to the survey fiel
no 56 belonging to the accused and to
their seats near the cholam stack mar
no 3 in the sketch. They both ate
green from among the growing there the peal
of the berries which were subsequent
found by the police inspector. They
hitel nut shittle of which on the
ground was also discovered subsequ
-ly the police inspector according to
evidence of the prosecution 8th, 9
10th 11th and 12th witnesses as well a
the accused's admission taken togeth
the accused used force against the
deceased who fell to the ground. She
was seen no more. Her unfortunat
husband nellappa the prosecution
witness waited her return from the
accused's field till 8 P.M. when he
accompanied by 15th witness Chennav
and Gangavva went to the house of
accused who on being questioned ga
contradictory an

know nothing about the deceased.
e husband reclaimed 67 made
arch of the wife on that night in
ain. On the next morning, he commun
icated to the Police the 18th witness
r wife's disappearance after she was
d by the accused to his field. The
tel conveyed the intelligence to
ra Police Station at Nyamati, from whi
port went in to the Police Inspector the
rosecution 19th witness who reached the
hot on the same night. He learned fro
e husband's statement that there were
out 500 Rs worth of jewels on the pers
the deceased when she was conducted
the accused to his Survey field no 56
3 P.M. of the next day, the Police Inspe
e prosecution 11th witness examined
e accused's field in the presence of
nchait dars named in the mahazar
ar a cholam stack which was as
ple as a mans chest, foot prints, heels
Bengal gram berries, the juice of the chew
tal leaf and Lipare were plainly visib
chibit E a nose ornament of the deceas
s lying near the foot prints. The husban
once identified the jewel as worn by
deceased when she left the house on
evening of the day before the preced
t. A portion of the ground looked

in the stack contained red clay
earth dug out of the ground and the
stained chelam stalk were sent to the
Chemical Examiner who in his certif
recorded his opinion that the black ea
and the chelam stalk contained blood sta
The Police Inspector and the Panchandars al
noticed a hollow made in the chelam sta
by removal of some stalks. The deceased's
slipper marked A 11 corals marked J
three broken pieces of glass Bangles mark
9 were also found lying on the spot. The
articles were also identified as belongi
to the accused deceased. The accused
was arrested on the 9th instant on the
day after the discovery of the said article
and the suspicious stains in his field. Th
Police used their best endeavours to find o
the body till the 21st January 1896 — Di
thereafter while information reached Po
that the body was concealed in the
grave pit in which one Koribasappa
died on the 9th instant was buried the
grave was disinterred and it was found
by the heirs of Koribasappa that the grave
had been tampered with by some body as
usual the corpse of the dead man who wa
several months
a niche in the side the body was in
the same place and in the same conditi

ner, and some hair was found there in.
These circumstances were noted in the
Mahazar marked R on the 22nd idem the
Police got information that the deceased
body was concealed in the field of Veerap
the prosecution witness the accused's
brother-in-law of the neighboring village
of Sogalu. The field of the said Veerap
is shown in the sketch as Survey No 88
marked B in Red ink. The Police
Inspector repaired to the field. The
deceased's body was found enclosed in
the gunny bag marked G stinking offensive
The mouth of the bag was found tied up
with Ropes marked K. The bodice M, silver
bracelet N, silver amulet O and glass
Bangles P, were found on the body. The gunny
bag containing the body had been buried
in a portion of the field which was ploughed
up. The portion where the bag had been
buried was a loose soil. The body and the
clothes as well as the ornaments thereon were
identified by the husband and others who
knew the accused. On account of the decompose
state of the body, the Hospital Assistant was sent
for to the spot, and the body was subjected
to the post mortem examination which
resulted in the medical opinion that the
death must have been caused by the
violence used by another person on the
neck and throat of the deceased

the police investigation disclosed that the
accused & other malaya the prosecution
2° witness assisted by others, first removed
the body from the chola stack in the
accused's field no 86 to Koribasappa's grave
marked no 115 in the sketch that they
carried it to Hale matti in the head
a jungle stick marked no 12. in the sketch
and that they lastly removed the corpse to Sogal
buried it in the survey field no 88 at Sogal
belonging to the 1st witness Veerappa the
accused's brother-in-law.

These are the essential circumstan
of the case for the prosecution =

6 The medical officer the prosecution 2°
witness affirms that no external marks of
violence were visible the orbital portion
of the frontal bone just in the centre of
the head had been smashed into small
pieces, and the second cervical vertebra
was found fractured, and that violence
inflicted by another on the neck and the fore
head, must have been the immediate
cause of the death. an opinion in which
the civil surgeon has concurred =

7 The accused in his statement before
me admits his having on the evening of
the date of the crime conducted deceased
on a cattle track to his field. He confesses
that he and the ate Bengal gram the peel
of which were forthcoming near the chola
stack. He says that their chewing betel
and

had bedecked herself with the ornaments
particularized by the complainant. He
tes that his violent kicks on her abdomen
d his forcible strangulation of her neck
ured her death. He confesses that she
d dressed herself with the said & and
dice in and worn the nose ornament &
als J, Bangles G and P. Silver bracelet
and silver amulet. Now before the
rt. He represents that after the deceased
became extinct he removed from her
ow the valuable gold jewel and concealed
body in the thicket in his field.
regards the motive for the crime the
used explains that he did not owe
ney to the deceased, and that he killed
at the instigation of one Narain Rao
on his endeavour to cohabit with the
ased was resulted by her and further
at he robbed the jewels as abetted by
said Narain Rao's brother Bheemappa
ction he gave away the stolen jewels.
says that he was much indebted to
emiappa and Narain Rao for their
ving subsist to him their lands, ousting
other persons Bheemappa and Puramma
d to their having taken him once to
ore and Bangalore and shown him there
sceneries which he had never seen
fore.

The accused's father the prosecution
witness mallappa deposes to his knowledge

of the sudden disappearance of the deceased
Hungavva on monday the 6th January 19
and testifies that on the following evening
Bheemappa the brother of Narain Rao came
to his grain yard marked six 1 in the sketch
informed him of the suspicion entertained
by the Police against his son the accused
regarding the deceased's disappearance and
of the existence of the deceased's body in
the Cholam stack in the accused's field,
and induced him to remove the corpse
some where for the purpose of saving his
son the accused, giving him the assistance
of two persons viz Arundi malla the
prosecution 3rd witness and Arundi Chenna
the prosecution 4th witness. The witness add
that Bheemappa had suggested the remova
of the corpse to the grave bit of Korichenna
-basappa who died some 3 days before and
that he executed the direction accordingly
The witness swears that 2 or 3 days afterwa
Bheemappa's brother Narain Rao suggested the
expediency of removing the body to another
place, and that the body was thereupon
removed from Korichennappa's grave bit
to Melo matti marked six 12 in the
sketch, and that Narain Rao on being
informed of this removal did not approve
of the locality, and advised him to
remove the body to the adjoining village
of Sogal and bury it in some place

[illegible] witness affirms that acting upon this advice, the body was further removed to Togal village it was finally buried [illegible]. This testimony of the 2nd witness the undivided father of the accused has been confirmed by the evidence of the prosecution 3rd and 4th witnesses who are the cultivators of Bheemappa's lands and of the 15th and 16th witnesses.

9 = The evidence of the prosecution 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th witnesses proves the violence committed by the accused upon the deceased in the field. These witnesses bear direct testimony to the fact = They are in no way inimical to the accused.

10 = To sum up the evidence for the prosecution (1) the deceased's existence in perfect health till the evening of monday the 6th January 1896 has been fully and undoubtly proved, (2) the accused's taking her on that evening with her valuable jewels on her person to his field has been admitted by the accused and established by an abundance of evidence, (3) the fact of the accused and the deceased having spent some time in the field in eating Bengal gram and chewing betel-nut has been admitted and proved, (4) the accused's kicks, to and squeezing the neck of

of the deceased has been established, the husband's fear of the deceased on the night and the accused's evasive reply has been proved; (6) it has been satisfactorily proved that the deceased's body was first concealed in the cholam stack in the accused's field, and was then removed from place to place till it was buried in the prosecution's witness's field in Sogalu village; (7) the discovery of the body by the Police finally in that field has been proved; and (8) the body and the jewels and clothes thereon have been clearly identified. The direct witnesses to the accused's act of violence on the deceased appear to have, by the influence of fear sealed up their knowledge, till the discovery of the body, and then disclosed the fact to the Police who seem to have encountered much difficulty in the detection of this horrible crime.

11. The motive of the accused for the commission of the crime remains to be inferred from the circumstances of the case. Considering all the facts that have been proved, the fair presumption is that the crime must have committed for the purpose of securing the deceased valuable jewels, and for satisfying the grudge which the accused's land lord had

entertained against the deceased, and also for evading the payment of his debt to the deceased.

12. I am satisfied that sufficient grounds exist for putting the accused on his trial, and I therefore direct that the accused Malla Khall take his trial before the Nagar Division Sessions Court on the charge set forth in Para 4 of this Resume.

26th February 1896

(Sd) K. Ramachander Rao
Ist Class Magte

A true copy

K. Rachel Asst

In the Court of the 1st Assistant Commissioner
and 1st Class Magistrate Shimoga District

Criminal case No 31 of 1895-96.

Deposition of Krishna Rao[illegible] witness
for the prosecution.

Duly sworn. 21-2-96.

Age — 53 years.

Race. Madhwa Brahmin.

Religion. Hindu.

Father's name — Rama Rao

Resident of Honnalli

Occupation Police Inspector Honnalli

At about 12 a.m. of the 7
January 1896 I was at Kudrekonda on
duty, i.e., I was investigating into the
case of a suicide. The Police Duffedar
of Nyamti was also there with me.
He then received the Nyamti Patel's report
to the effect that the woman Durgavva
the wife of Veelappa a resident of
Nyamti was conducted by the accused
from her house at 5 P.M. of the previous
day viz. 6 January with the
promise of giving her in the accused
field

ide
Green Bengal ground that the woman
ho had worn on her person valuable
old & Silver ornaments had not yet
returned home. The Police Daffedar
ohammed Sab submitted the Report
to me. Exhibit marked A dated 7th January
896 now before the Court is that Report.
As my investigation of the Suicide case
as not yet completed, I instructed
he Daffedar to go to the Spot immediate
nd ascertain the truth. The Daffedar
beyed. At about 2 P.M. I sent my
onstable Sidda to ascertain the result.
idda went to Nyanti which was 3 mile
from my camp, and returned to me at
bout 4 P.M. & mitte the intelligence that
he woman was not found yet. This excite
y suspicion. I therefore sent immediate
eport to the Amildar. On the same evening
he Police Daffedar Mohammed Sab also
ame back to me & reported that his
earches of the woman proved unsuccessful
ompleting the case which I had taken
p, started from my camp at two A.M.
nd reached Nyanti at about 3 A.M.
I began to investigate on the morning of

the 8th. January 1896 Ellappa the husband of the disappeared woman gave me his detailed Statement. That statement is exhibit B. dated 8th January 1896. Further particulars were also given by the husband in his second Statement dated 10th Idem. That Statement is marked C. From these Statements I came to know;-

(1st) that the woman had worn on her person 400 or 500 Rs worth of Jewels when she left her house with the accused on the evening of the 6th Idem the ornaments being worn by her every day.

(2nd) that the accused owed to the said woman a sum of Rs 12-4- which the accused had agreed to repay on the 7th Idem.

(3rd) that the accused was frequenting his house, and conversing freely with the woman.

I made enquiries from the accused who gave me evasive answers. I found out that the accused owned Survey dry field No 56 in the Nyamti village. It was at a mile distance from Nyamti

rum. The accused had stacked the straw
of cholum crop which he had harvested.
I inspected the fields at about 3 P.M.
the 8th idem. There were three stacks
of cholum straw. They were high as a
man's chest. Near one of them, foot-prints
were found. I discovered on the spot a jewel
led thukkara set with teal pearls value
about 30 Rs. 11 corals worth about 1 Rupee,
2 pieces of glass bangles were also dis-
covered. The ground here was stained
with the juice of the chewed betel nut.
The ends of green Bengal gram were
lying there which indicated the marks
of somebody having eaten Bengal gram
there. On another side of the same stack,
I noticed a hollow made by the removal
of some cholum stacks. I observed
a suspicious stain on the ground. Blood
stain was seen on one cholum stra
which was forwarded to the Chemical
Examiner through the Civil Surgeon. A
slipper was lying there. A rubbazar
was then held. Exhibit D. dated 8.

January 1896 before the Court to that

Magistrate.

1. The Mukkuva, the Coralo, & the 3rd broken pieces of the glass bangles, are now before the Court, marked as Exhibits E. F. & G.

It was about 8 P.M. when I got the Magazine D. made out. I appointed two constables to keep watch over the accused house. On the next morning viz 9th Idem I searched the accused house in the Panchayetdars presence. The accused was present in his field when the above articles were found there. The husband of the woman who was present identified the exhibits E. F. G. & also the slippers marked H as his wifes. I found nothing in the search of the accused's house. The Chemical Examiner certified that the stains on the cholum stalk & on the earth sent to him were blood stains. Exhibit I dated 17th January 1896 now before the Court is that certificate. These circumstances were sufficient to presume that the woman Kunjavva must have met with violent

violent death. Endeavours were made
to discover the body up to 21st January
1896. No clue was found. At about
5 P.M. on the 22nd January 1896, I received
secret information that the body had
been concealed by some one in the field
of Veerappa the accused's brother-in-law
the field being situated in Sagala where
the owner lives. It is 6 miles from
Nyanti. I received this information
when I was at Soulunga. I proceeded
to Sagala immediately. I found the
body buried in a portion of the field.
The body was disinterred & identified. I
sent word to the woman's husband.
As the body had much decomposed I
wrote to the Nonnalli Hospital assistant
to come to the spot at once. On the next
morning the husband Veerappa & his
nephew Veerappa as well as the
Hospital assistant arrived. The body
was enclosed in a gunny bag tightly
tied up. There was a Sari, & bodice
on the body. Two silver ornaments
worth about 4 Rs. were also found.

I found also glass bangles on the body
All these are now before the Court &
marked as follows: —

J — Gunny bag in which the body
was enclosed.
K — Ropes with which the bag was
tied
L — Sari which the deceased had
worn.
M — Bodice do do
N — Silver bracelet — do do
O — Silver amulet.
P — 6 glass bangles. —

A discharge as to these discoveries
was duly made out. Exhibit 2. dated
22nd & 23rd January 1896 is that discharge.

On the 9th Idem, I had sent
first information report that the accused
took away the minor for the purpose of
committing murder. On the 23rd January
when I found all these, I reported
that the offence was murder under Section
302 of the Indian Penal Code. From
what I heard from the accused
sisters-in-law Veerappa, Surahonne
Veerappa another brotherinlaw, Sanna
Chenna, Arundi Kalla, accused

Latter

father Malla[illegible] Arumugam Doora Chenna
found that the accused's father re
moved the body from place to place
he Statements of Linde Malla, Eeera
rezi, Mallavva, Madega Durgi, &
urgi, showed that the accused did
ntentionally murder the woman. Eeri
eeee was also forthcoming to show
at the body was in the shed in the
ccused's field up to [illegible] Two
hiagara marked R & S show that
e body was first concealed in two
ifferent places, viz, in the grave
it of Kori Chenna basappa & Helo
atti. Exhibit T is the Post mortem
rtificate. These are all the circum
tances of the case.

Sd/- [illegible] By the accused.

Read over to the witness who
knowledges it to be correct.

Sd/- K. Ramachendra Row.
1st class Magistrate

Duly sworn again — 26-2-96

Exhibit R now before the Court

to me correct Plan of the Place where
the accused is shown to have used
violence against the deceased, & the
places where the deceased's corpse
had been buried, as also the place
where the body was ultimately found
and other places mentioned in the
evidence.

By the accused — Nil —

Read over to the witness who
acknowledges it to be correct.

Sd/ K. Ramachendra Rao
1st class Magistrate.

Copy

K Rama Rao

First Extra Asst.
1st class Magistrate
Shimoga Dist.

In the Court of the First Assistant
Commissioner & First class Magistrate
Shimoga District

Case No 31 of 1895-96

Deposition of Kalla 2 witness for
the prosecution. Duly sworn. 21-2-96.

Age—60 years.
Race. Sudhar
Religion. Hindu.
Father's name. Bhara
Resident of Jugatti.
Occupation. Agriculture.

The accused Kalla is my eldest
undivided son. I well recollect the
Tuesday, on the day preceding which
Gurgavva the wife of Deccappa Sudhar
disappeared. At the day-time of the said
Tuesday I, the accused & my brother
Chennappa were in our threshing floor.
About two hours before sunset, Bheema
the elder brother of Karaia Row came
to our threshing floor. He called me
aside. I went to him. He took me a
few paces to the village lane. Bheemappa
told me that the Police suspected me
& the accused regarding Gurgavva's
disappearance. They were about to arrest
him; & that I should remove the
body

body of Lingayya concealed in the Cholum straw stack in my field, & thereby save the accused. I saw that I was afraid of doing that. Bheemappa gave me assurances & promised to give me the assistance of two of his people. Bheemappa then sent one two persons, viz, Arundi Mallappa Arundi Bheemappa. At about 4 hours after sunset, I & the said two went to the stack mentioned by Bheemappa. There were 3 stacks in my field. Bheemappa had told me that the last stack in the field contained the dead body. We accordingly discovered the body in the stack. We put the body in the gunny bag marked J & tied it up with the ropes marked K now before the Court. I took the bag & the ropes from my house. Arundi Mallappa & Arundi Bheemappa carried the corpse to the place where the dead body of Kori Bheemabasappa had been buried two or three days before. Bheemappa had suggested to us to dig out the grave & put the body of Lingayya therein & reclose it. I followed Arundi Mallappa & Bheemappa. They unearthed the grave in which Kori

Bheemabasappa

Themabasapa's body had been placed in a
niches & thrown the body into the grave
was again filled with earth. We returned
home at midnight. Next day the accused
had already been taken by the Police
to the Station house. The body of the de-
-ceased Kurgawa remained in Themma-
-basappa's grave for two or three days
Karain Rowther came to my house
and enquired where the deceased's body
was concealed. I told him that it
was concealed in the grave of Themma-
-basappa. Karain Row told me that
as the Police were making vigilant search
it was expedient to remove the body to
a further distance. On the following night
I & Arundi Malla & Themappa went to the
grave pit & took out the body of the
deceased Kurgawa. We removed the
body which was enclosed in the
gunny bag to Helamatti at a miles
distance from the grave pit. We put the
body in the bed of a jungle Halla & filled
pit with earth as it was not possible
to dig a pit therein. We returned home
in the midnight. Next day Karain Row
came to my house & asked me where the
body was removed to. I gave him the

information he told me that as the body was not buried deep in the pit; Biles & Jathelo might drag the body out & expose it to public view, & suggested to me the desirability of removing it to Sagal & burying it in some place secretly. On the next night, I and the said two Arundi then went to the Jungle Halla; & took the cadjl containing the Corpse. We carried it to Sagalu. We dug a pit in the field of some body, & threw the body into it, & filled the pit. We came back to our houses. Arundi Halla informed Bheemappa & his brother Narain Row of this Circumstance. Arundi Halla & Arundi Chinnappa are not my relatives. Surahonne Veera is my sisters son. Linga is my second son. Arundi Halla, Arundi Chinnappa & myself & my son the accused are cultivators of Narain Row's lands. Narain Row has taken 48 Rs from me saying that he would get my son released.

By the accused Nil

Read over to the witness who acknowledges it to be correct.

Sd/ K. Ramachandra Aiyr
1st class Magistrate

Copy

K. Rama
1st asst Commr & 1st class
Magistrate Shimoga

In the Court of the First Assistant Commissioner
and First Class Magistrate, Chamba.

Case No. 31 of 1895-96.

Deposition of Ammi Challa 3rd Witness for the prosecution. Duly Sworn

21-2-96

Age — 30 years.

Race — Sinaphar.

Religion — Hindoo

Fathers name. B

Resident of — Agantia

Occupation — Agriculture

I know the accused Challa the son of the prosecutor 2nd witness. For the last one year I have been cultivating the land of Karadi Kow and his brother Bheemappa. I know the deceased Lingavva the wife of Challappa. About more than a months ago the accused had conducted the deceased to his fields one Monday evening She did not come back home that day. On the night of the following Tuesday the prosecution 2nd witness took me to his dry fields. Ammi Bheemappa, Linga & Sara Homa Veera also came there. Linga & the 2nd witness Challappa removed from the cholum Stack the deceased

eceased body Linga & Vera carried the
ody to the grave pit of Lori Chemabesaffa
ho died some 5 or 6 days before Linga
ypoll & others dug out the grave & put
e deceased body into the gunny bag "J"
hich we threw into the grave pit.
e filled the pit again & went home in
e midnight.

On the next Saturday the prosecution
witness Kallajja took me to the Kelu
elli. Linga, Chemabba & the 2 witnes
allajja as well as Linga had also
ome there. The gunny bag con-
aining the corpse had burried in
e sand in the bed of a jungle Stream
I was taken out
herid after carried the bag to the
ds after accused Sisters brother
eraffat at Sagalu pit was
xcavated there by all of us. We
urned the bag in it. We returned
me before dawn. On the noon of
e said Sunday Bhemaffa had

Come to the accused's threshing floor.
He was talking with the 2nd witness
Mallajja. I did not understand what
they talked.

Accused. — Nil —

Read over to the witness who
acknowledges it to be correct.

Sd/ K. Ramachandra Rau.
1st class Magistrate.

"Copy"

P. Ramsel Esqr.
1st asst. Comr. & 1st class
Magistrate, Shimoga

In the Court of the First Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate, Shimoga District.

Case No 31 of 1895-96.

Deposition of Arundi Chenna 4th witness for the prosecution — duly Sworn 21-2-96.

Age — 25 years.
Race — Smasher
Religion Hindu.
Father's name Veeranna
Resident of Nyamti.
Occupation Agriculture.

I am Shikari cultivator of Bhimappa's lands, the accused & his father as well as my cousin the prosecution 3rd witness are also the said Bheemappa's Shikaris. I knew Hunsavva the deceased wife of Veeappa. About more than 2 months ago, one Tuesday I heard that the woman died her death in the accused's field. I heard this from Bheemappa when I was in my threshing floor. Bheemappa said that Hunsavva's corpse was concealed in the Cholum Stack in the accused's field and that it should be removed to the grave pit of Hori Chennabasappa. I the 2nd witness Mallappa, 3rd witness Arundi Malla, Surahonne Vee[illegible] one others

return threshing
floors in the compact yard when Bhemappa
mentioned this. Acting according to this
advice of Bhemappa, the prosecution
2nd witness Mallappa, the 3rd witness Mulla,
the accused's brother Linga went to the
accused's field in advance. Mallappa took
with him gunny bag marked J & ropes
marked Ke. These were carried by Linga
the accused's brother. About an hour
after they went, I & Surahonne Veera followed
going only two furlong distance, we
returned as we feared that our helping
them in the matter would cause some
evil to us. The prosecution 2nd & 3rd witnesses
& Linga returned to their threshing floor.
In the night I informed me that the
deceased's body was removed to Hori
Thimmabasappa's grave pit. They asked
me & Sura Honne Veera why we did
not join them. I said that having
gone some distance we feared
the consequences of our act & returned.
About 10 days afterwards, I came
to know that the Police found the body
buried

buried in the accused's ~~brother's~~ land at Sogale. This is all what I know in the matter.

By the accused. Nil —

Read over to the witness who acknowledges it to be correct.

Sd/ K. Ramachandra Rao
1st class Magistrate

"Copy"

K. Ramachandra Rao
1st Asstt Comr &
1st class Magistrate
Chittoor

the Court of the First Assistant
Commissioner of 1st class Magistrate
Shimoga District

Case No 31 of 1895-96.

Deposition of Seerappa 5th witness
for the prosecution. Duly Sworn
21-2-96.

Age 40 years.
Race Lingayat
Religion Hindu
Father's name Mallappa
Resident of Sogalu. Honnalli Taluk
occupation. Agriculture.

The prosecution 2nd witness
Mallappa is my father-in-law. The
accused is my wife's brother. My brother's
daughter is the accused's wife.
About some 20 days ago the body
of the deceased Hunsavva was
found in a pit in my field at
Sogalu. I and several other men
were present at the field when the
Police Inspector the 1st witness
found the body. I now hear the
Mahazar "2" read out. This was
the Mahazar then held. I have
attested it. Before this discovery

I

there

there was a rumour that the woman
met suspicious death, & the Police
were searching the body. I know
nothing more in the case. I cannot
say how the body came to be buried
in my field.

— Nil — By the accused

Read over to the witness who
acknowledges it to be correct.

Sgt. P. Cunningham RM
1st Class Magistrate Shinyanga

Certified

P. O. Daniel RM
First Class Court
1st Class Magistrate
Shinyanga

In 65 of the Court of the Assistant
Commissioner, 1st class Magistrate
Chingleput
Case No. 31 of 1895-96.

Deposition of Venkappa 6th witness
for the prosecution. Duly sworn.
21.2.96
Age — 60 years.
Caste Smachar
Religion Hindu
Father's name. Poothalingappa
Resident of Kyanti
Occupation trader.

My deceased wife was Lingamma.
The accused was frequenting my
house for some 4 months past &
conversing with my wife. He was
behaving towards her as her son.
About 6 weeks ago one Monday
evening before sunset, I & my
wife were at home. The accused
came to my house & called my wife
to come to his field to eat green
Bengal gram. He also promised to
supply a bundle of cholum straw for
feeding my cattle. My wife went with
the accused. I also wished to go

with

with my wife. She said that I need not come as I was a silly man She had lent to the accused 9 Rs in cash, & account worth 3 Rs & odd some two months before. The accused had promised to clear the debt by the next Tuesday. When my wife left my house she had as usual worn on her person a pair of gold Gurubale-or bangles worth about 250 Rs; gold Sejja Seeku worth 100 Rs; an earring Jumki worth about 16 Rs, and a Silver belt valued at 12 Rs, as well as a string of coral beads worth 20 Rs. Silver bracelet marked A, Kuttiara marked E. & Silver Kardige worth 25 Rs; Silver Amulet marke O, were also on her person. She had covered herself with the Sari L and the bodice M. She had her slip H.

I waited for her till 8 A.M. in my house. She did not return home. I enquired the neighbours. They denied their knowledge. I went

to the accused, accompanied by
Chemavova & Gangova. On questioning
the accused, he said he knew nothing
about any wife. He also told me
that she did not come to his field &
I met Chemaya on his pial on my
way back to my house. I repre-
sented to him. He told me to search
further. On the early morning, I
complained of the matter to the
Police who took me with his Report
to the Police Station. The Police Station
officer sent his Report to the Police
Inspector the prosecution 1st witness
who came to Dryanti & caused a search
to be made. About 20 days after-
wards, the body was found in a
pit in the field of the 5th witness
Veerapa the accused's brotherinlaw.
I was present there & identified
the body. The Sari & bodice marked
Le & Lf were on her person. The body
was enclosed in the gunny bag
marked "J". I now hear read out
the Mahazar marked "2". This was

The

the Inhabitants thereof held & have signed
this Inquisition.

The deceased was about 40 years
old & looked young and handsome
She was a childless woman.

Nil — By the amended

Read over to the witness who
acknowledges it to be correct.

Sd/ R. Rama Chandra Rao
1st class Magistrate Shimoga

Copy

R Ramachandra Rao
First Grade Comr & 1st Class
Magistrate Shimoga dt

In the Court of the First Assistant
Commissioner, 1st class Magistrate
Thumsgh.

Case No. 31 of 1895-96.

Deposition of Bura Honne Veera. 7th
witness for the prosecution. Duly sworn

Age: 25 years.
Race: Swapkar.
Religion: ~~Hindu~~
Father's name: Thimmappa
Resident of Hyanti.
Occupation: Agriculture

I knew the deceased Gurgavva.
I also know her husband Veeappa
the 5th prosecution 6th witness. The
accused is known to me. My mother
Mallavva, & the accused's father
Mallappa the prosecution 2nd witness
are the issues of one mother. About
6 months ago, one Tuesday evening
I was working in the leadyard of my
master Thimmaveerappa under
whom I have been serving for
the last 5 months. Bheemappa the

brother

brother of Narain Rao the neighbour told me that Challiya the prosecution 2nd witness wanted me. It was about an hour before sunset that Bheemappa spoke to me, Linga the accused's younger brother came to me & said that his father the prosecution 2nd witness wished to see me. I went to the 2nd witness' house & took my meals there. After my meals, the 2nd witness Challiya his son Linga Arundi Challa the prosecution 3rd witness, went in advance to the accused's Bengal gram field, telling me & Arundi Bheema the prosecution 4th witness to come there. We both followed them. We joined them in the accused's field. The accused's younger brother Linga told me that the body of Hanumavva was in the Cholam stack, and that it should be carried away to a distant spot, & that we should assist him: Linga had with him the gunny bag marked "J", and ropes marked "K" when he spoke to me. There was a rumour

that

that Murugavel was conducted from her
house by the accused on the previous
evening, & did not return home. The
prosecution 6th witness Meelappa was
making search of her. I told Linga
& others to go in advance & promised
to follow them. They then went to
Cholum Shark. Fearing that by going
with them, some harm would
happen to us, I & Arundi Chenna
the prosecution 4th witness returned
to our threshing floor near the village
In the mionight, Arundi called
the 3rd witness, Mellappa the 2nd witness
and the accused's brother Linga came
to the threshing floor. The accused &
brother Linga blamed me for not
having come with them. I said
that for the fear of bad consequence
I and Arundi Chenna did not follow
them. In answer to my query Linga
informed me that the corpse of
Murugavel was buried in the
grave pit of Kori Chennabasapa

who

who filed about 10 days before.

Next Saturday morning, I went to the 2nd witness' house to get water for washing my bullock as I had answered calls of nature. Saravalli Veerappa the prosecution 5th witness & the accused's brother Lutja were at home. They called me in. I sat near them. Veerappa asked his brotherinlaw Lutja, how the matter was settled. Lutja answered him that owing to a Pullara, the body was removed from the grain pit to Hebbatti, & buried in the sand. Veerapa said that the body buried in the sand must be dragged by jackals &ites, & that it would be safe to bury the corpse in his field, as the soil was damp there. He also promised to have the land ploughed, & a pit excavated. Hearing this I went to Kachenahally to attend a funeral ceremony there. I do not know what transpired afterwards. This is all what I know.

Nil — By the accused

Read over to the witness who acknowledges it to be correct.

Sd/ K. Ramachendra Row
1st Class Magistrate

"Copy"
K. Ramachendra Row

got up & went to the accused's field. They took their seat near a stack of cholum straw. The accused plucked some Bengal gram plants with berries and placed them before her. They both ate the green Bengal gram, & chew betel-nut. Sun sunk down. I then presumed that the accused might cohabit with Murugavva. I was anxious to see their cohabitation and ridicule them before the towns people. With this view I went little far, & sat behind a survey Bandh in the field. They were talking together, but I could not perceive what they talked. Murugavva got up. She accused caught her hands & forced her to sit down. She rose again. The accused again seized her back part of the neck & threw her forward. When she fell down, she cried out "Iyappa". She cried three times loud. She cried fourth time in a low tone. Mallappa was seated near the shed in her field. I went to Mallappa who & myself then went home through fear. I did not

mention

mention this to any one. On the morn-
-ing of next Tuesday, I went to my
field as usual. I met Ganjenahally
Lingaikka in her field. She said to
me "Kalla took Murgavva to his field
yesterday. Come, let us see if he had
killed her". I & She went to the Ca
cholum Shed in his field. We observed
Slipper marked A lying on the ground.
We also observed a black Sadi in
the Shed. We suspected that the
accused must have killed Murgavva
and returned Down fields. When,
after the discovery of the body in the
field of the accused's brother-in-law at
Sogalu, the Police questioned me on the
subject, I revealed the matter.

By the Accused. — Nil —

Read over to the witness who ac-
knowledges it to be correct.

Sd/ K. Ramachandra Rao.
1st Class Asst Comr
& 1st Class Magistrate
Channapatna.

"Copy"

K. Ramachandra Rao
1st Assistant Commissioner
& 1st Class Magistrate Channapatna

In the Court of the 1st Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Shimoga.

Case No. 31 of 1895-96.

Deposition of Veera 9th witness for the prosecution.

Duly Sworn. 22-2-96.

Age — 18 years.
Race — Siva Char
Religion — Hindu
Father's name. Kariabasappa.
Resident of — Nyamti.
Occupation — Jeetalgar

I know the accused Mulla. I had seen the deceased Kumgavva of Nyamti About 6 weeks ago, one monday evening an hour before Sunset, I saw the accused Mulla conducting the deceased Kumgavva to his field. I was then working in the field of Soudoor Kunta Veerabhadrappa. They passed through the field of Mallajji. They both took their seats near a cholum stack. I saw them eating green gram. I heard the accused asking Kumgavva to give him the ornament worn on her neck.

Kumgavva

Murgavva declined to comply and got up. The accused seized her hands & forced her to sit down. The woman Murgavva rose again. The accused seized her neck & squeezed her throat. She fell down crying "Iyyo". I feared & ran to the village. I did not mention much in this tearing to any one through fear. Some days afterwards the corpse was found buried in the field of Veerapa the prosecution 5th witness at Sagalu. The Police Inspector then examined me. I revealed my knowledge of the case.

Nil — By the accused

Read over to the witness who acknowledges it to be correct

Sd/ K. Ramachandra Rao
1st class Magistrate

"Copy"

K. Rama Rao
1st Asst Comr & 1st class
Magistrate Shimoga

In the Court of the First Assistant
Commissioner & First class Magistrate
Shimoga District

Case No 31 of 1895-96.

Deposition of Durgi 10 witness for
prosecution.

Duly Sworn 22-2-96

Age — 35 years.
Race — Madiga
Religion — Hindu.
Fathers name — Gadlanna
Resident of — Nyamti.
Occupation — Agriculture

I know the accused Malla. I
know the deceased Lingavva. Not
than a months ago, one Monday about
an hour before Sunset, I saw
the accused Malla taking Lingavva
to his field. I was then working in
my field, they passed through the field
of Mallaji. After reaching the field, they
both sat down near a cholum Stack
They ate green Bengal gram which they
plucked in the field. After this, the
Lingavva got up. The accused seiz

hold of her neck. She cried "yayo". The scene caused fear in my mind. I ran to my house. A few days afterward, I came to know that the body of Murgavva was found in Sagalu in the field of the accused's brotherinlaw Veerappa the prosecution 5th witness. I revealed my knowledge to the Police Inspector when he questioned me after the discovery of the body. Sanna Durgi whose mother's father and my husband's were cousins was also with me at the time.

Sd/ ——— By the accused

Read over to the witness who acknowledges it to be correct.

Sd/ K. Ramachendra Rao.
1st class Magistrate
Shimoga Dist.

Copy

R. Ramachandra
First Assistant Commissioner
& 1st Class Magistrate, Shimoga Dist.

In the Courts of the [illegible]
Assistant Comr and 1st Class
Magistrate Shimoga District

Criminal ~~case~~ case 222 3 & 7 1895-96

Deposition of Sanna Durgi 11th witness for the prosecution —

duly sworn — 22-2-1896

Age — 11 years
Race — madiga
Religion — Hindoo
Father's name — Hanumanna
Resident of — nyamati
occupation — under parents

I do not recollect the day of the week, one day about two hours before sunset, I was with the prosecution 10th witness in the field — She is related to me Grand father — I and She saw the accd malla conducting murgavva to his fie They ate Bengal gram, taking their sea near a chobam stack — After the eatin was over, murgavva stood up — The ac malla seized murgavva and squeez ~~the~~ her throat — murgavva cried, — "Sy Sanna digging — I took fright at the scen The prosecution 10th witness and myself ran to our houses — Some days afterwa I learned that the body of murgavv was found in Sogalu in some field I mentioned this circumstance to the

witness when he examined me after the discovery of the body.

By the accused — nil —

Read over to the witness who acknowledges it to be correct.

sd/ K. Ramachandra Rao
1st Class magistrate

Before the Court of the 1st
Assistant Four and 1st Class
Taluk Shimoga District
Criminal Case No 31 of 1895-96

Deposition — Mallappa 12th witness for
the prosecution

Duly sworn — 22-2-1896

Age — 30 years

Race — Lingachar

Religion — Hindu

Fathers name — Chennabbasappa

Resident of — Nyamati

Occupation — Agriculture

I know the accused Mallappa — I knew
the deceased Murgavva more than
a month ago, one Monday evening at about
hours hour before sunset, the accused and
the deceased Murgavva passed through
my field. The prosecution 8th witness Mudi
malla was with me then in my field.
The deceased Murgavva sat with me
for one or two minutes, while the accused
Mallappa stood up. Murgavva asked me
to give her some cucumbers. I said I
could not give them to her. The accused
and the deceased went together to the
accused's field. Sitting near a stack of
chalum, they ate green Bengal gram —
The 8th witness Mudimalla went further
and sat behind a Survey Bandh, in order
to see what would pass between the

and the deceased. I saw the deceased and the accused chewing betel nut after they ate Bengal gram. When sun was about to set the deceased Murgavva stood up. The accused seized her by the hand and made her to sit down. She again rose up. The accused seized hold of her neck and squeezed her throat. She made alarming cries and fell down. She cried "Ayayo" about 3 times. I and Mudimalla took right hand and went home. The deceased used to wear every day her ornaments Bendurale, Gejje Jade, Mukhara gold Keerubale and Silver Bracelet and Tarji. I now see the jewels marked E - J. G. Fr. C. These were the identical ornaments she had on her feet. I did not communicate this to anyone, fearing that the accused people would do harm by setting fire to our grain in the straw stack. About 20 days afterwards I came to know that the body of Murgavva was found in Lambadi's field at Sogalu. After the discovery of the body, the Prosecution (4th witness) the Police Inspector examined me on the subject. I revealed to him what I had seen.

By the accused = nil.

Read over to the witness wh

In the Court of the [illegible]
Assistant Comm and 1st Class
[illegible] Thungra Sir
case no 31 of 1895-96
Deposition of — Siddakka 13th witn
for the prosecut
Judy sworn — 22-2-1896
Age — 45 years
Race — Sivachar
Religion — Hindoo
Fathers name — Pottaya
Resident of — Nyamati
occupation — agriculture
I know the accused malla & I kn
the deceased Nunjaiya. About 6 m
ago, one Tuesday evening there was
wide talk in the town of Nyamati,
the accused took the deceased to his
field on the previous evening on the
score of giving her green bengal, fr
for eating said that she did not come
home back on the noon of Tuesday
I went near the field of the
mudimalla, driving my cattle
malla told me that the accused an
the deceased struggled with each oth
near the Gholam stack in his field
I was curious to see the scene. I an
the said mudimalla went to the

It was there the body of H lying on the ground. I stood at a distance of 5 or 6 fathoms from Chelam stack. I observed the borders of a sari in the stack. I suspected it to be the sari of the deceased murgavva. This caused fear in my mind. I and the mudi malla went back from the field.

About 20 days afterwards I came to know that the body of the deceased was found in Jogalu in the field of one who is related to the accused. After this discovery the Police Inspector questioned me what I knew in the matter. I informed him of what I saw. I now see the jewels marked E to Q - M - O & P. The deceased used to wear these ornaments always. I saw her wearing these when she went with the accused. She was in the sound state of health when Bhatt said her "my house is near the deceased's house". The deceased was a handsome woman. Her husband was sickly man. She was managing the house hold affairs She used to lend money to others on interest.

By the accused - nil -

Read over to the witness who acknowledged it to be correct

Sd/ K. Ramachander Rao
1st Class Magistrate

In the Court of the [illegible] Assn
and [illegible] Magistrate Division

Case no. 21 of 1895-96

Deposition of Kala [illegible] Witness for
the prose[illegible]

Daly sworn 2.2.96

Age 30 years

Race Canadian

Religion [illegible]

Residence [illegible]

Occupation [illegible]

I know the accused
Knew the deceased Mrs Jarvis
I last saw her about 6 weeks
ago on a Monday evening when
I went on my business to my
threshing floor. The accused
and she were going in the direction
of the reserves. I noticed the deceased
always wore on her person
ornaments such as Gaps Earte

Gonibeale / Bendigeale and his dress
as well as the ring and Bendigeale
string of Coorala &c = She had
her silver kurugige and
belt = She was a good looking
woman. I know the ornament
E.F.G N & and P. These ornaments
were on her person when I last
saw her =

on the same night, the appa
the prosecution & the witness came to me
and represented that his wife Murgavva
whom the accused conducted to his field
did not yet come back, desired me to go
with him for search. I said that it was
late hour, and that we might search
next day. He wanted me to sleep
with him. I slept in his house.

next day he reported the
circumstance to the Patel. About
5 days afterwards I learned that
the body of Murgavva was found
in Sojala in the field of the accused's
father in law. Vide appn the Prosecution
& witness

By the accused = nil

Read over to the

the witness who acknowledges it
to be correct =

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S/ K. Ramachander Rao
1st Class magistrate

R Lamech Bm

87 In the Court of the 4th Assist
Commanded 1st Class Magte Slimy
District
Civ case no 31 of 1895-96
deposition of = Chinnamma 15th witness
for the prosecution
Duly Sworn = 22-2-1896
Age = 50 years
Race = Sivachar
Religion = Hindoo
Fathers name = Revappa
Resident of = Nyamati
occupation = agriculture

I knew the deceased nurgavva whose father Basappa and my husband Siddabasappa were brothers. Neelappa the prosecution 6th witness is the husband of the deceased. I know the accused Malla. The accused was frequenting the deceased's house. About 6 weeks ago one monday night, the 6th witness Neelappa came to me and enquired if his wife nurgavva had come to me & and nurgavva used to exchange our visits often = I informed neelappa that his wife did not come to me. Neelappa and myself then went to the accused's house. The accused was seated on his pi Neelappa asked why his wife who went with him did not return home. The accused said he did not know where she was

came sobbing. I also asked the accused who gave me a contemptuous answer and Muthappa then went back to our houses. About 2 days afterwards I learned that the body of Murugavva was found in a field in the Togalu village. The deceased was about 10 years old and was handsome. She was in perfect health. She was quite free from any disease up to her last day. She always used to decks herself with gold and silver jewels such as Bendivale, Mukkhara, Geffe, Addike, String of pearls, Silver Kardige belt and gold Seerubale. I now look at exhibits 7-9 Nos 10 & 11. These formed a part of her jewels worn daily by the deceased.

Nil

Read over to the witness who acknowledges it to be correct

Sd/ K. Ramachander Rao

1st class magistrate

R Rao

In the ~~Court~~ of the 1st Additional
Court and 1st Class Magistrate Shim
District

Criminal case no 31 of 1895-96

deposition of = Arundi Lannachanna
16 yrs = witness for the prosecution
only Sworn = 22-1-96

Age = 25 years

Race = Sivachar

Religion = Hindoo

Father's name = Veeranna

Resident of = Nijamoite

I know the accused malla. The ~~dead~~ deceased murgavva the wife of mallappa is known to me. I was a servant under mallappas two or three months ago = The accused malla used to come to murgavva and talk with her freely. About 6 weeks ago, one monday night there was a talk that the woman murgavva was conducted by the accused to his field, and disappeared. I had seen her about 4 days before this monday. the next Tuesday night I was in my thrushing floor. my uncle Chennappa, the accused's father mallajja the prosecution 2d witness, the accused's brother Chinnappa, Arundi malla the prosecution 3d witness were all present in their thrushing floor = mallajja his son Siddap

Arundi malla talked among themselves that the body of the deceased Murgavva in the accused's field should be removed to a distant locality. They all went in advance, directing Chinnappa the accused's uncle to send Surahonne Veera the prosecution 3rd witness and 4th witness Arundi Chenna if they came to the threshing floor. I was not spoken to.

Sura Honne Veera 7th witness and Dodda Chenna 4th witness went out and came back within half an hour. The other three aforementioned came to the threshing floor an hour before dawn. They spoke to Sura Honne Veera that they threw the body near some Hallas.

Next Saturday Arundi malla 3d witness was absent from the threshing floor.

By the accused — nil.

Read over and admitted to be correct.

Sd/- K. Ramachander Rao
1st Class Magte

R Ramachander

Court of the [illegible]

Cri case [illegible] of 1895-96

deposition of [illegible] witness

[illegible] prosecution

Duly sworn 22-2-1896

Age - 48 years

Race - madhva Bramin

Religion - Hindoo

Father's name - Venkatpathiappa

Resident of - Nyamati

Occupation - Patel

I know the accused Mallappa and the deceased Murgavva. About 6 weeks ago, one Tuesday there was rumour in the town that the accused conducted Murgavva to his field and that Murgavva did not come back. About 9 o'clock A.M. I met the Patel Bingappa and Mallappa in the Petta. They were going to the Police station. They called me. I also followed them to the station. Mallappa the prosecution the witness informed the constable in the station house that the woman Murgavva had disappear I then went home on my business. At about 3 P.M. of the same Tuesday the Police [illegible] Mahommad Sab sent for me to the station house. He took me and

and others to the [illegible] where pieces are
likely to be found. A search was made for the
missing woman but nothing was known. We
all returned at about 8 or 9 P.M.

The next day information reached
us that some articles throwing light on
the matter were lying in the accused's
field. The Police Inspector, Amildar and
others went there. I also followed them.
Near a cholam stack the articles marked
were lying. The mukhara marked
was observed by myself. We observed
a hollow in the stack. The slipper
marked was found near it. The
ground was soaked with some redliquid.
A cholam stalk had blood stain. These
and other matters were recorded in
a mahazar which I and others attested.
Now (Looked at exhibit D dated 8th January
1936. It is in my hand writing. All who
have signed it were present and
observed the facts narrated in the
mahazar.

On the 11th I got information
called the Police that the body of a fifth
deceased was concealed in the
grave pit of Kori Cherama Basappa who
died on the 11th idem. The Police Inspector
with others went to the spot on the
morning of the 12th idem. Doddabasappa

the brother of the said Channabasappa
and myself were present. The grave pit
was dug out. Some hair was found. The
corpse of Channabasappa was kept
a niche = Oodabasappa presented
the body was in the same. Hair in w
was kept on the funeral day. The bo
of the deceased Murgavva was not
found. Before the grave pit was
dug out, its owner Oodabasappa
informed that there were some trac
of the pit having been mutilated
A malazar was then held out. Exhib
R dated 12th January 1896 now
Court is the identical malazar wh
is in my own hand writing.

About 10 days afterwards, the
Police Inspector sent for me to go al
The deceased's body was found in a
field belonging to Veerappa a nea
Relative of the deceased. I saw the body
which I was able to identify as that
Murgavva. I also saw the pit from
which it was taken out. I then
went away on my business, before
the malazar was drawn up.

Arundi malla the prosecution 3
witness showed to the Police Inspect
and others on 31st January 1896, spot i
the Helo matti Halla as the place
where the body was buried for a
time and then carried to Ankal

dated 31st January 1896

before the Court was the Mahazar held on the 30th inst.

I know the accused Mallappa from his infancy. He is married man. He has been cultivating some fields belonging to Narain Rao and his brother Bheemappa for some time past. Some months ago, the accused had gone to my house and spoke to Bheemappa to see Jamabandi. The accused is on friendly terms with Bheemappa and Narain Rao. The accused has kept a watch.

The deceased Murgavva was my tenant.

By the accused — Nil

The accused asks me if I saw him in Bheemappa's house after Murgavva's disappearance. It is true that I frequented Bheemappa's house, but I did not see the accused there after Murgavva's disappearance.

Read over to the witness who acknowledges it to be correct.

K. Ramachandra Rao
Asst. Collector
31st January 1896

In the Court of the 1st Assistant
Comr and 1st Class magistrate Shimoga
district

Criml case no 31 of 1895-96.

Deposition of Linganna 18th witness for
the prosecution

Daly sworn

22-6-1896

Age — 43 years

Race — Ravachar

Religion — Hindu

Fathers name — Woddappa

Resident of — Nyamati

Education — Total of nill

I know the accused Mallappa. I
the deceased Neelappa gave complaint of murder
6th witness for the prosecution on the
morning of Tuesday the 7th January
1896, the said Neelappa came to my house
and informed me that at 5 P.M. of the previous
Monday, his wife ornamented with ornaments
jewels went with the accused to his field
the accused promised to give her Bengal
gram and that she did not come yet. I
wrote my Report marked A-6 the Nyamati
Police Station. I handed over the Report
to the Constable Siddanaika and the
Shaffedar had gone to Kudrikoppa and
the prosecution 6th witness and Seenappa
the 17th witness had come with me to the

Yesterday at 2 p.m. the Police Duffedar returned from Kudriconda. I and the said Duffedar, and 17th witness and others went out and searched Kunjavva till about 8 p.m. in vain. On the following Wednesday, the Police Inspector and the Huildar arrived. The Inspector received some private information that some articles were to be found in the accused's field. We went there at about 8 p.m. We took the articles marked E-7 and 9 one of us found out the Kukhaffar marked E. the slipper marked H was lying near the cholam stalk. There was some hollow in the stack. Cholam stalk stained with blood was seen lying. The ground there to the extent of a Span looked. A mahazar was made. In 17th witness Seenappa was the writer of the mahazar.

We made further searches. 12th I. Klein information reached that one grave pit. Kanibasappa who died on 1st instant looked tampered with. The Police Inspector, myself, the 17th witness Seenappa, Hori Chennabasappa's brother Doddabasappa and others went to the grave. Doddabasappa's representative that he also entertained doubts as to the

some body. The lid was opened & some stinking smell issued forth. Some hair was found there. Korichannabasappa's corpse was found in the niche in the same state in which it was originally placed. A mahazar was made, on Exhibit R dated 12th January 1896 now shown to me is the mahazar which bears my signature. The 17th witness Seenappa was its writer.

on the 23d January 1896, the Inspector sent for me to the accused brother in law's field at Sogalu. The body of murgavva was there. I and the 17th witness identified the body as murgavva's.

The accused has been cultivating the lands of Bheemappa for the last two years. Bheemappa and R. R. Narain Rao had taken the accused with them to mysore and Bangalore during the dassera of the Hindoo year Jaya. The accused is on friendly terms with them.

The deceased murgavva was healthy and handsome. She used to lend money to others on interest. She always used to wear valuable jewels such as mukharas, geerubale and Bangles &c

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The deceased were on inimical
[illegible], Nagain Rao was going to the
case from time to time. He left off
ing to her for some months past.
He accused — nil

Read over to the witness
& admitted it to be correct.

L.C. K. Ramachandra Rao
Addl Class mag

R. Samuel

In the Court of the 1st Assistant
Court and 1st Class Magistrate Ilkal
district

Cri case no 34 of 1895-96

Deposition of = Basappa = 19th witness for the
prosecution =

Duly sworn = 22-2-1896

Age = 42 years
Race = Sivachar
Religion = Hindoo
Father's name = Bistappa
Resident of = Sogalie
Occupation = agriculture.

I am a land holder in Sogal village paying 40 Rs Sandayani to Govt.
About a month ago, Police Daffedar of Nyamati came to our villages and secured the presence of myself and others saying that the Police Inspector was to come there. The Inspector came after wards At about 3 P.m. The Inspector myself and others went to the field of the prosecution 5th witness Veerappa. The ground was dug in different places by a crow bar. The land was ploughed up The land owner Veerappa was present. In one place, where the crow bar was used, the ground was soft. It had also been ploughed up. There, the Inspector got earth removed to some depth. A gunny bag was then found on opening

[illegible] found. The bro-
-ther relation [illegible] witness Nellappa and his
cousin Adivappa the 17th witness Seenappa
18th witness Bingappa who all came there
on the following morning identified
the body as that of Murgavva on the evening
of the 16th day when the bag was found, and
Patil Basappa of Sogalu, Banappana —
Basanna and some others were present —
It was about 7 P.M. when it was discovered.
The village Talwars, Madigars and village
watched the body on the 1st night —
on the following day at about
7 A.M. the body was examined by the Suspecto
and Panchaitdars. The mahazar I was
then held. I also attested it. The Honnali
Hospital Assistant arrived there and —
examined the body. Myself wrote the
Mahazar. The Amildar also came
when the mahazar was signed —
By the accused — nil

Read over to the witness
who acknowledges it to be correct

Sd/ K. Ramachander Rao
1st Class Magto

In the ~~Court of the~~ 1st Assistant
~~Commissioner~~ and 1st Class magistrate
Shimoga district

~~Criminal~~ Case no 31 of 1895-96

Deposition of = Narayana Narasinga Rao
20 witness for the prosecution

Duly sworn = 26-2-1896
Age = 40 years
Race = Sugartha Bra
Religion = Hindoo
Father's name = Loob Ra
Resident of = Honnali
occupation = Hospital Assistant

On the 23 January 1896 when I was at Honnali dispensary, I received a yadi dated 22 inst. Idem from the prosecution-1st witness the Police Inspector of the Taluk from Sogal near Nyamati requesting me to come to the villages of Sogal for the purpose of holding post mortem of a dead body found under suspicious circumstances. I received the yadi at about 9 A.M. of the said 23 inst. Idem. I left Honnali at 11 A.M. and reached Sogal at 2 P.M. The body to be examined was lying in a ploughed field at a mile from the villages of Sogal. It was reported to be the body of a woman Murgavva a resident of Nyamati aged about 40 years

decomposed condition. All the soft parts of the body were dried up and shrivelled like leather no external marks of violence were visible. I dissected the head. The scalp was highly decomposed. Orbital portion of the frontal bones just in the centre had been smashed into small pieces vertebræ. Odontied processes of the axis or 2d cervical vertebra was found fractured. Membranes of the brain was highly decomposed. The brain substance had been pulpified.

The orbital portion of the frontal bone just in the centre between the eybrow was fractured into several small pieces as above stated - The immediate cause which resulted the death was — probably the violence used by another person on the neck and the forehead of the deceased - This was my opinion which was also supported by the civil surgeon - Exhibit "J" now before the court is my certificate —.

By the accused — nil —

Read over to the witness who acknowledges it to be correct

Sd/ K. Ramachandra Ra
1st class magte

Civil case No. 31 of 1895.

[illegible] 36.

[illegible] —

[illegible] 1896 [illegible]

[illegible]

mentions eela[illegible] plus statement [illegible] took [illegible] wife

[illegible]

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಡಳಿತ-12

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 8.1.96.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಡಳಿತ-12 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 8.1.96 ರಂದು ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿತ್ತು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದವರು:

1. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್, ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
3. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ, ಸದಸ್ಯರು
4. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು:

1. ಸಭೆಯ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಸಭೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಕೋರಿದರು. ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

2. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

3. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

4. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

5. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

6. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

7. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

8. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

9. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

10. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

11. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

12. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

13. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

14. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

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16. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

17. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

18. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

19. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

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21. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

22. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

23. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

24. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

25. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

26. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

27. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

28. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

29. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

30. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

31. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

32. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

33. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

34. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

35. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

36. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

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39. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

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45. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

46. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

47. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

48. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

49. ಶ್

ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಿಧ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು
ಅವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ
ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳು ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು - ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುವ ಅಥವಾ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸುವ
ವಿಧಾನಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ
ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ
ಲಿಪಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ
ದಶಮಾಂಶ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಲೇಖನಗಳು:

ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ = ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ − ಅವನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣ

= 96.1 − 50

= ರೂ. 46.1

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ರೂ. 46.1

ಉದಾ 3: ಒಂದು ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?

ಅಕ್ಕಿ 2.3 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 12.4 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಬೇಳೆ 1.5 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 40 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಎಣ್ಣೆ 1 ಲೀಟರ್ @ ರೂ. 96 ಲೀಟರ್, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ 3.4 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 42 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಫಿ ಪುಡಿ 0.5 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 480 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ. ಅವನು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 500 ಕೊಟ್ಟನು.

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 2.3 × 12.4 = ರೂ. 28.52

ಬೇಳೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 1.5 × 40 = ರೂ. 60

ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 1 × 96 = ರೂ. 96

ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 3.4 × 42 = ರೂ. 142.8

ಕಾಫಿ ಪುಡಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 0.5 × 480 = ರೂ. 240

ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ = 28.52 + 60 + 96 + 142.8 + 240 = ರೂ. 567.32

ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ = ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ − ಅವನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣ

= 567.32 − 500

= ರೂ. 67.32

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ರೂ. 67.32

ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿ

ಉದಾ 1: ಒಂದು ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?

ಅಕ್ಕಿ 2.3 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 12.4 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಬೇಳೆ 1.5 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 40 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಎಣ್ಣೆ 1 ಲೀಟರ್ @ ರೂ. 96 ಲೀಟರ್, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ 3.4 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 42 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಫಿ ಪುಡಿ 0.5 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 480 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ. ಅವನು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 500 ಕೊಟ್ಟನು.

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 2.3 × 12.4 = ರೂ. 28.52

ಬೇಳೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 1.5 × 40 = ರೂ. 60

ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 1 × 96 = ರೂ. 96

ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 3.4 × 42 = ರೂ. 142.8

ಕಾಫಿ ಪುಡಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 0.5 × 480 = ರೂ. 240

ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ = 28.52 + 60 + 96 + 142.8 + 240 = ರೂ. 567.32

ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ = ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ − ಅವನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣ

= 567.32 − 500

= ರೂ. 67.32

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ರೂ. 67.32

ಉದಾ 2: ಒಂದು ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?

ಅಕ್ಕಿ 2.3 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 12.4 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಬೇಳೆ 1.5 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 40 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಎಣ್ಣೆ 1 ಲೀಟರ್ @ ರೂ. 96 ಲೀಟರ್, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ 3.4 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 42 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಫಿ ಪುಡಿ 0.5 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 480 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ. ಅವನು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 500 ಕೊಟ್ಟನು.

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 2.3 × 12.4 = ರೂ. 28.52

ಬೇಳೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 1.5 × 40 = ರೂ. 60

ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 1 × 96 = ರೂ. 96

ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 3.4 × 42 = ರೂ. 142.8

ಕಾಫಿ ಪುಡಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 0.5 × 480 = ರೂ. 240

ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ = 28.52 + 60 + 96 + 142.8 + 240 = ರೂ. 567.32

ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ = ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ − ಅವನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣ

= 567.32 − 500

= ರೂ. 67.32

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ರೂ. 67.32

ಉದಾ 3: ಒಂದು ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದನು. ಅವನು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?

ಅಕ್ಕಿ 2.3 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 12.4 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಬೇಳೆ 1.5 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 40 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಎಣ್ಣೆ 1 ಲೀಟರ್ @ ರೂ. 96 ಲೀಟರ್, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ 3.4 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 42 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ, ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಫಿ ಪುಡಿ 0.5 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ @ ರೂ. 480 ಕಿಲೋಗ್ರಾಂ. ಅವನು ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 500 ಕೊಟ್ಟನು.

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 2.3 × 12.4 = ರೂ. 28.52

ಬೇಳೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 1.5 × 40 = ರೂ. 60

ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 1 × 96 = ರೂ. 96

ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 3.4 × 42 = ರೂ. 142.8

ಕಾಫಿ ಪುಡಿಯ ಬೆಲೆ = 0.5 × 480 = ರೂ. 240

ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ = 28.52 + 60 + 96 + 142.8 + 240 = ರೂ. 567.32

ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ = ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ − ಅವನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣ

= 567.32 − 500

= ರೂ. 67.32

ಉತ್ತರ: ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ರೂ. 67.32

ಬಿಳಿ ಹಿಂಡಿ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಪುಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಒಂದು ಬಾಣಲೆಗೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕಾಯಲು ಇಡಿ. ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಕಾದ ನಂತರ ಕಲಸಿಟ್ಟ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಉಂಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಿಯಿರಿ. ಕೆಂಪಗೆ ಆದ ನಂತರ ತೆಗೆಯಿರಿ. ಬಿಸಿ ಬಿಸಿ ಹಿಂಡಿ ಉಂಡೆ ಸವಿಯಲು ಸಿದ್ಧ.

ಹಿಂಡಿ ಉಂಡೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು:

ಬಿಳಿ ಹಿಂಡಿ - 1 ಕಪ್
ಬೆಲ್ಲ - ½ ಕಪ್
ಎಣ್ಣೆ - ಕರಿಯಲು

ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ:

ಬಿಳಿ ಹಿಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಿಕ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಬೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಪುಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಪುಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಿಂಡಿಗೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಪುಡಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಒಂದು ಬಾಣಲೆಗೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕಾಯಲು ಇಡಿ. ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಕಾದ ನಂತರ ಕಲಸಿಟ್ಟ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಉಂಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಿಯಿರಿ. ಕೆಂಪಗೆ ಆದ ನಂತರ ತೆಗೆಯಿರಿ. ಬಿಸಿ ಬಿಸಿ ಹಿಂಡಿ ಉಂಡೆ ಸವಿಯಲು ಸಿದ್ಧ.

ಹಿಂಡಿ ಉಂಡೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು:

ಬಿಳಿ ಹಿಂಡಿ - 1 ಕಪ್
ಬೆಲ್ಲ - ½ ಕಪ್
ಎಣ್ಣೆ - ಕರಿಯಲು

ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ:

ಬಿಳಿ ಹಿಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಿಕ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಬೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಪುಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಪುಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಿಂಡಿಗೆ ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಪುಡಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಲಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಒಂದು ಬಾಣಲೆಗೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕಾಯಲು ಇಡಿ. ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಕಾದ ನಂತರ ಕಲಸಿಟ್ಟ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಉಂಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಿಯಿರಿ. ಕೆಂಪಗೆ ಆದ ನಂತರ ತೆಗೆಯಿರಿ. ಬಿಸಿ ಬಿಸಿ ಹಿಂಡಿ ಉಂಡೆ ಸವಿಯಲು ಸಿದ್ಧ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ಹಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಮಳೆಯಾಶ್ರಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಳೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಒಣಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ರೈತರು ಅಪಾರ ನಷ್ಟ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೈತರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

೧. ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೋಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೆರೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಬೇಕು.

೨. ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

೩. ಬೆಳೆ ವಿಮೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಹ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಲು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಶಿಬಿರಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

೪. ಬರಪೀಡಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಕಿರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಗಂಭೀರತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತಾವು ತಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೈತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸ್ಪಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೃಷಿ/ಬೀಜ/೨೦೨೧-೨೨/೧೨೩೪ ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೧೫-೦೬-೨೦೨೧

ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ,
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಕೋಂ ಗಂಗಪ್ಪ,
ಸ್ವಂತ ಜಮೀನು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೭೨/೧, ಹಿರೇಕೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ,
ಹಾವೇರಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

ವಿಷಯ: ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಶೇಂಗಾ ಬೀಜ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ತಮ್ಮ ಅರ್ಜಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ ೦೧-೦೬-೨೦೨೧

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ, ತಾವು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಪಹಣಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ೨.೫ ಎಕರೆ ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಮಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ೪ ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಯಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ೧೦ ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಶೇಂಗಾ ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಧನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಹಾಯಧನದ ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿದೆ:

ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೀಜದ ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. ೫೦೦ (ಐನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು) ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಪಾಲು ರೂ. ೪೦೦ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ರೂ. ೧೦೦ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಭರಿಸಲಿದೆ. ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ನಂತರ ಬೆಳೆ ಕಟಾವಿನ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಹಾವೇರಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೃಷಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ಸಹಿ/-
ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುಮಿತ್ರಾ ಹಿರೇಮಠ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು
ಹಾವೇರಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

ಪ್ರತಿ:
೧. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಹಿರೇಕೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ
೨. ಕಡತ

ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಂದ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ

ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಂದ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇದೆ.
ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರಿಗೂ ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೂ
ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರ
ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದರೆ
ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರು ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಚೀಟಿ
ಬರೆದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಚೀಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರ ಹೆಸರು
ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಹೆಸರು ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ 1-2/- ಆದರೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡವರು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು.
ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡವರು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸದೆ
ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸು
ಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ.

ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರು ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದುಕೊಡುವ
ಚೀಟಿಯ ಮಾದರಿ

ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರ ಹೆಸರು
ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಹೆಸರು
ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ
ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ದಿನಾಂಕ
ಸಾಲ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ
ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡವರ ಸಹಿ

Chemical Examiner
to the Govt of Bengal

No 72
17-1-96

The Civil Surgeon
Shimla —

Has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his no. 2707 of 11. 1. 96 together with a parcel covered with white cloth sealed in 18 places with red wax. The seals bearing the impression of C. B. S. The parcel contained one pot and one cholum stalk about a foot in length, both packed with cloth bearing two black seals. The seals bearing Lansent characters. —

The pot contained black earth. This earth as well as the cholum stalk contained blood stains, but it is not

11 Impossible to say whether the stain were stains of human human blood or not. —

Kol. T. V. Arumugam.
A: Chemical Examiner.

Case No. 31 of 1893-96

ಲೆಕ್ಕ. ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದಾಗ

ಸಮಾನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ = ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ

ಕಳೆದ * ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಅಂಚಿನ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ

ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದಾಗ ಸಮಾನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ

ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು

ಕಳೆದಾಗ ಸಮಾನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ

ಒಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಅಂಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದಾಗ ಸಮಾ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೃಷಿಇ 63 ಕೃಇಪ್ರ 2019

ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ ಸಾರ್,

ನಾನು ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಈ ಕಂಪನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಕಂಪನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನನಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ನಾನು ಈ ಕಂಪನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ನನಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಸಹಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12.10.18

ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

ಸಹಿ

ಹೆಸರು

Case No 31 of 1895 G.

GOVERNMENT OF [illegible]

131

Form No XVII.

Post mortem Report.

No: 4

Station Nanyuki
Date 24th January 1896.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	When brought to Village Consul	Date and hour of despatch	Information furnished by Police
Imure gaiwah.	Female	About 40 years	Lingayatha	Sogal Village Nyanuki Station Nanuki Laikipia	i.	I swear to the Spirit and see examined the body at 4 P.m. of 23.1.96. Police state that the deceased was murdered at Nyanuki and the body was brought and furnished by the in the field in which it was found.

N.B. Observe the State of all organs and when no disease or injury is found, write "Healthy."

1. External appearances

1. Condition of Subject, Stout, emaciated, decomposed, &c.	2. Wounds, position Size, Character	3. Bruises, position Size, Nature	4. Mark of ligature on neck, direction, &c.
1. C. Highly decomposed All the soft parts of the body are dried & shrivelled up like leather.	None discoverable	None discoverable	None discovered

II Cranium & Spinal Canal

1 – Scalp, skull and Vertebræ.	2. – Membranes	3 – Brain and Spinal Cord.
Scalp – Highly decomposed Skull – orbital portion of the frontal bone just in the centre is smashed into several pieces / vertebræ, the dontoid process of the axis or 2nd cervical vertebræ is fractured.	Highly decomposed	Highly decomposed and the organs liquified & putrified.

Note – The Spinal canal need not be examined unless any indication of disease or injury exist.

III Thorax.

1 – Walls, ribs and cartilages.	2 Pleuræ	3. Larynx and trachea	4 – Right lung.	5 Left lung	6 Pericardium	7 Heart	8 Large vessels
Walls decomposed Ribs healthy	Decomposed	Decomposed	Decomposed and putrefied	do.	do.	do.	do.

III Abdomen.

1 – Walls	2 Peritoneum.	3 – Pharynx and œsophagus.	4 – Stomach and its contents	5 Small intestines and its contents	6 Large intestines and its contents	7 Liver	8 Spleen	9 Pancreas	10 Bladder	11 Organs of generation, external and internal
Decomposed	Decomposed	Decomposed	Decomposed and putrefied	do.	do.	Decomposed and putrefied.	do.	do.	Decomposed and putrefied.	All decomposed

V. Muscles, Bones, and joints. 1 3 B

1/ Injury. 2. Disease or deformity. 3 fracture 4. dislocation.

None None. Orbital portion of the frontal bone (right) the zygomatic process of the temporal bone (right) the malar bone (right) the ramus of the lower jaw (right) the external auditory meatus. Adhesion of the ages of 2nd cervical vertebra to the atlas. None. —

More detailed description of injury or disease

In this case except the two fractured described above no other marks of violence to the soft parts of the body can be recognizable as all the soft parts are highly decomposed and dried and shrivelled up like leather. In this case, the deceased might have met her death from the violence used on person. —

B. Naraniga Rao
Hospital Assistant
Honali
24-1-96.

Death on so violence inflicted by some person or persons.
sd/ Dr. Achuta Rao.
civil surgeon
29-1-96.

Forwarded to the police Inspector of Honali for information

sd/ B. Naraniga Rao
Host Assistant.
Honali
1. 2. 96

5. 2 96
Dear
5. Thoo Person

ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, "ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಅವರು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸರೋಜಮ್ಮ, ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಸಭೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅವರು ವಂದನಾರ್ಪಣೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಸಭೆಯು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ೧೨.೩೦ ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ:

೧. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ: ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಸ್ವಂತ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ ಅವರು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಮಿತಿಯು ೩ ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

೨. ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ: ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶುಲ್ಕ ₹೧೦೦ ಇದ್ದು, ಅದನ್ನು ₹೨೦೦ ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಬಹುಮತದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಹೊಸ ಶುಲ್ಕವು ೨೦೨೫ ರ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೧ ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿದೆ.

೩. ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ: ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ₹೫೦,೦೦೦ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಳೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಣಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

೪. ಮುಂಬರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು: ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ೨೫ ರಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಂದು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಕೂಟ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

೫. ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ: ಹೊಸ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ೧೫ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.

೬. ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳು: ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕಸವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, "ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಣಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಸಹ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಬೇಕು" ಎಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಸಭೆಯು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ೧೨.೩೦ ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

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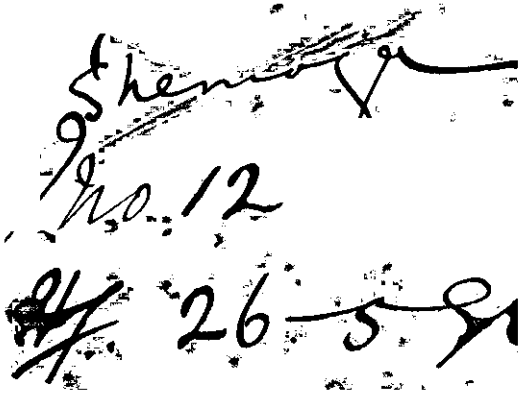

14/

1st witness Hospital assistant — 1 to 3
2nd witness Complainant Nallappa — 4 to 12
3rd witness Chennamma — 13 to 14
4th witness Hala — 15 to 16
5th witness Vira — 17 to 20
6th witness Dargi — 21 to 22
7th witness Sanna Dargi — 23 to 24
8th witness Sanna Chenna — 25 to 26
9th witness Hendati Malla — 27
10th witness Mallagi — 28 & 29
11th witness Siddakka — 30 & 31
12th witness Mallagi (auth's father) — 32 to 34
13th witness Avvandi Malla — 35
14th witness Avvandi Chenna — 36
15th witness Veeran — 37
16th witness Ramappa — 38 to 40
17th witness Basappa — 41 to 42
18th witness Nunjappa — 43 to 45
19th witness Inspector Krishnarao — 46 to 52
20th witness Halappa — 53

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In the Court of Sessions

Nagar Division

Deposition of Narasingà Ra

1st witness for Prosecution.

Age. 41.

Race - Brahmin.

Religion. Hindu.

Father's name Subba Rao.

Resident of Ponnali.

Occupation. Hospital Assistan

Solemnly affirmed

On the 23rd January la

I went to the village of Sofo

at the request of the Police

Inspector of Ponnali Talu

to hold a Post Mortem Exa

nation over the dead bod

of a female, whose name

was said to be Murugavva.

I reached that place at

at 12 Noon on that day & the
dead body was handed over
to me for Post Mortem Examinatn
at 4 P.M on the same day.
The body was highly decomposed.
The deceased appeared to
have met with her death
more than a fortnight before.
I saw the dead-body. On
account of the decomposition
of the body, I could see no
External Marks of violence
on it. On dissecting the dead-
body, I found two fractures,
one, on the forehead, between
the Eye-brows, where the bone
had been smashed into small
pieces, another on the back
of the neck. All the internal
organs had been decomposed
and Except the two fractures
above mentioned, I was unable
to see any other internal
marks of injury. The death of

of the deceased was on my
person due to the fractures
above mentioned. In spite
of the highly decomposed state
of the body I could make out
that it was the body of a
female. The fracture on the
forehead might have been
caused by beating with a
club, and the fracture on
the back of the neck might
have been caused by the
twisting of the neck. A fall
from a high place on hard
surface, and with a stone
or other hard substance,
protruding and coming in
contact with the bone between
the Eye brows was sufficient
to have caused the fracture
found between the Eye-brows,
and a fall from great height.
Say 60 or 70 feet, and the person
falling coming down on his or
her head was sufficient to

to have caused the fracture on
the back of the neck. The fract
on the fore-head of the
deceased woman could possibly
have been caused by her being
suddenly pushed from behind
without her knowledge, and by
her fore head coming in
contact with some hard pro-
truding substance on the
ground. I look at the docume
shown to me (marked A). Thi
is the post mortem report I mad
regarding the death of the wome
in question.-

Cross Examined. If the deceased
had been pushed from behin
by some one and had fallen on
her face upon soft ground
the fracture I saw on her
fore-head could not have
been caused. All the soft
parts of the body had been
decomposed and dried up.
It was possible for those

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those who knew the deceased
woman during her life time
to identify her dead body a
the state in which I saw it
The hair of the head was
complete, but the hair on
the Eye-brows had gone.

Signed/ B. Tirumala Char.

Read over and acknowledged
to be correct.

Signed/B Tirumalachar

1st June 1896.

14

In the Court of the Sessions

Nayar Division.

Deposition of Malappa 2nd.

witness for prosecution.

Age 60 years.

Race Lingayat.

Religion "

Father's name Putta Linjappa.

Resident of Nyamti.

Occupation Trader, Solemnly

affirmed.

I had a wife named Mayavva. I know the accused Malla, my wife died about 4 or 5 Months ago, on a Monday at about 9 o'clock in the day. That day the accused Malla came to my house and took my wife with him saying he would give her green Kadli to Eat, and also some Cholum straw, as he was

was gone that way viewing the crops
on his lands. When my wife
was called by the accused, I
said I would go, but the accused
said I need not come, as
I would not able to carry the
load of Chilum straw which
he had promised to give. My
wife said nothing to me, When
I said I would also go. It was
then 9 Thasu or 3 O'clock in
the afternoon. When she left
home, My wife wore a Kajina
Seré, a Kuibatoorki Kabasa
a bodice and a pair of gold
"Bales" on her wrists, weighing
8 or 9 "Tholas", a gold "Gaje Pikei"
valued at about one hundred
rupees, a pair of gold "Bindols"
weighing three pagodas, a
gold "Ekoli Sara" with corals,
and a silver "Paradise" weighing
one seer, a silver "belt" weighing
half a seer, a silver "Padaya" on the

the right wrist, a silver
"Thayali" on the left arm, a
Gold nose ring on the left
nose, and a pair of silver
Toe rings = She also wore a
pair of "Metties" or slippers =
I and my wife were the only
inmates of my house = My wife
did not return home = Although
I waited for her till about a
"Thasu" after sunset = I then
went to the house of the
accused accompanied by
one Chinnamma = The accused
was sitting on the pial of
his house talking with another
man named Mutta = I asked
the accused where my wife
was = and he said she will
come = She may be staying
somewhere = I then said
I would go and search if her;
but he said why do you go?
She may come soon = She just
told

told me that I might return
home and that he would go
and search for her and bring
her home. Channana also
said to the accused, she
meaning my wife has not
returned home = there must
be some foul play practised
upon her = To this, the accused
replied "she will come she
must be staying somewhere
2 and Channana then came
away from the accused's
house = I then went and de
searched for my wife in
the Pela, but did not find
her there = I then returned
home = My wife did not
return home on that night
Early the following morning
I went and complained about
it to Patel Appa who
took me to the Police Station
at my village. The Head officer
who was there took down my

B

my statement = I don't know how
to read and write. The statement
now read over to me marked B
is the one I made before the
Police Magistrate = I have been
suffering from Paralysis for
the last 3 or 4 years = The
accused had come to my house
on the morning of the day on
which he took away my wife.
He called her to his field saying
he would give her green Radi
and also Jolum Straw, but she
said she would come in the
afternoon after taking her meals
When I went and asked the accus
on that Evening where my wife
was = he said that on the way
to his field she had stayed behin
the back yard of the house
of Ramchandra Mandal and
having met some persons from
Belagachi there, and that he
went on to his field. I don't
remember if I went to the
Police Station on that Evening =

I don't remember if I went
to the Patels house on that Evening
The accused was in the habit
of coming to my house previous
to the day on which he took
my wife with him. The Police
Inspector came to my village
on the Tuesday or Wednesday
following that Monday and
searched for my wife in the
field of the accused and in
the surrounding fields. I went
with the Inspector to the
accused's field which is a
little less than a mile from
the village. The Inspector had
brought certain Panchayetdars
with him. In that field there lay
scattered here and there some
7 or 8 coral beads and a gold
"Nukhara" or nose ring & some
broken pieces of glass bangles,
and a single "Mettoo" or slipper.
Pieces of her glass bangles marked
C, the nose ring or "Nukhara"
marked D; the corals marked E,

(Page 7.)

Exhibit "O" or Stiffier marked

were the things found lying
in the accused's field.

The "Mutton" Cayuse
the stack of Cholum straw in
that field. All the above
articles belonged to my wife.
There were foot prints in
several places in that field
The ground was broken and
appeared to have been trodden
upon both by human beings and
cattle. There were blood stains
on some of the stalks of Cholum
on the stack of Cholum which lay
in that field. There were no
blood stains visible on the ground
The stack showed that some
sheaves of Cholum straw had been
removed from it. It looked
as if something had been
kept in it and then removed
from there and it was that
portion of the stack, there were

were blood stains on some of
the Cholum stalks. There were
3 or 4 stacks of Cholum straw
stacked in the accused's field,
but they were all intact except
the one I have above mentione
A Mahazir was then made
about the things found in the
field of the accused. The Mahazir
now read over to me marked
G is the Mahazir in question.
About 22 days after the dis-
appearance of my wife, her
dead body was found in the
field of a relation of the accused
in the village of Sagal. I went
there from my village having
been sent for by the Circarpe.
I saw the dead body, the fac
was unidentifiable. It was
the dead body of my wife - the
Sere and the Kubsa were on
body of the deceased. I identif
those two articles of clothing as
having been my wife's - on the
right wrist there was a silver
Kadara

and on the left arm Pages
there was a silver Kayah."
These ornaments belonged
to my wife. The silver Kadaja
marked H, and the silver
Kayah marked J, now
before the Court belonged
to my wife, ~~the silver Kadaja~~
and there were ten articles which
were on the dead body of my
wife. A Mahayin was made
about the condition of the dead
body of my wife. I have heard
the Mahayin now read over
to me marked J. This is
correct. The Peere marked K
and the Rubsa marked L
now before the Court were
those worn by my wife on
the day she left my house.
My wife was aged about
40 years. She had no issue.
Note. The pleader for the accused
says he will reserve his
cross-Examination till tomorrow
1st June 1896 Signed J.S. Firn Malacca

Witness No 15 Nilappa Solmnly affirmed.
Cross Examined My wife and the accused are on good terms. The accused has wife and children, house, land, & cattle. I don't know if he is prosperous well to do than I am. I have no land and lend no interest which I get upon money lent by me to others. I and my wife lived in the house of one Yakkal Virappa as his dependents. I have lent sums two hundred or three hundred on interest. Except this and Except the jewels which my wife used to wear, I have no other property. No one was present when my wife called by the accused on the morning of that day, nor was any body present when the accused came and took her away on that Evening saying

I saying the word B. Gave her Rs 4/- and Cholum
Constable I myself used to go
the Saints and also to collect
money due to me my wife
was not doing so. My debtors
all reside at Nyamiti. I
have not lent money to any
outsiders and I owe no money to
any body. I don't remember
if I stated before the Committing
Magistrate that which I said
I would go with my wife to
the accused's field, but this
my wife told me not
to come as it was a sickly
person. No one was present
when I went and called her.
Chamawa
Rumawa. I met Nyirenda where Rumawa was when
I went to call her. It was
dark. I stood on the road
I called out to her and she
asked me what I wanted.
She came out. She and I
then went to the house of

of accused did not say
before the Committing Magistrate
that on questioning the accused,
he replied that he did not
know where my wife had
gone, and that she did not
go with him to his field.
Portion of the witness Evidence
before the committing Magistrate
marked (No 4) - D and Chinnara
were the only persons who went
to the accused's house. There
is a road in front of the accused's
house. There was no lamp in
his "pigal". D spoke to him at the
door of his house. D searched
for my wife in the houses of
many people I don't remember
the names of them all. My
house is about a furlong
from the Police Station. The
Patels house is less than a
furlong from my house. I
was present when the house
of the accused was searched

by

by the Inspector on the Monday
or Wednesday after the
occurrence. No property be-
longing to me was found
in it. The houses of some
other people also were search
but no property belonging to
me found therein. Before I
went to the accused field
with the Inspector, I had one
there with the Daffedar on
the Monday after the occurrence
It was on the Wednesday after
the occurrence that I went to
that field with the Inspector.
When I went to the police station
on the 6th Tuesday morning, it
was 8 or 9 o'clock. After my
statement was taken down by
the Daffedar, he and I went
to the accused's field to search
for my wife. The accused led
us saying he would shew us
his field; but he did not
take us to his field; but

Capt Shawed us some "bulla"
and later carried me were
searching till that evening
a Dodo Pereira who asked
the accused to show us his
field. The field to which
he took me and my wife
a week before the occurrence
now in question is the field
of the accused situated near
the old Factory. I had not
seen his other field in which
stated by me yesterday, some
of my wife's ornaments were
found lying when I had gone
there with the Inspector. The
Patel and the Shanbogue had
accompanied the Inspector
whereas all went to
search of my wife on that
day and the Inspector
and the Patel and Shanbogue
did not go to that field. If
the accused in which certain

certain ornaments (Page 11
belonging to my wife were
found lying, when I went
there with the Inspector.
Neither the Daffedar nor
any other person asked the
accused to show them his
field where he had thrown
"Dalli" and cholum. The
country all round the accused's
field to a distance of 2 or 3 miles
is plain and cholum crop is
standing there in any field.
The accused's field where some
of my wife's ornaments were
found is situated in low
ground, and the village of
Kyamati is not visible
from that. There is no hedge
round the accused's field or
round the stacks of cholum
straw which lay there. Women
in my village wear "Mettoo" or
slippers. The "Mettoo" marked H
was purchased by me for my
wife from a person who had

had come to our house to sell them. Because it was in my house, therefore I say it belonged to my wife. I cannot mention any distinguishing mark regarding it. Glass bangles like those worked by many be found with bangle-sellers and other people. My wife always used to wear her ornaments. The "Mathara" marked D was purchased by my wife about 10 or 12 years ago from one Ramalingamma of Shikarpur. I can't give its weight or say how many pearls are attached to it. The only distinguishing mark regarding it is that it has a false pearl attached to it. Most women of my caste wear such "Mathara". Most women of my caste wear silver Padagas and "Jay otees" like those marked A & B respectively. Except on the days on which I went to see the dead body

of my

I saw a spring cart in a field (Prosecutor)
to which I referred yesterday.
had never gone to that field before
I don't remember whether or not
I mentioned Channa was near
to the Dappidar when I first gave
my statement before him. I
don't remember if the Inspector
Examined me on two different
days. I don't remember when I
told the Inspector that I had
taken Channa with me to
the accused's house.

Re Examined:— The accused
in taking the dappidar and
others to his field said "That
is my field, search for the
corpse if you like." It was
one or two O'clock in the
afternoon when the accused
took the Dappidar and others
with him. The "hulla" to which
he took us is about a mile from
my village. It is close to Mané.

Hully and

and Bhaira[illegible] Everybody asked the accused[illegible] thing there and he heard nothing. We went along the "hills" and returned to our village in the Evening without going to any body's field. There are trees all round our village.

Signed/ B. Tirumalachar

Read over in Kanarese and acknowledged to be correct

Signed/ B. Tirumalachar

2nd June 1862

165

Deposition of Channaviar 3rd

witness for the Prosecution.

Age 60

Race Lingayet

Father's name - Nevappa.

Resident of Nyamati.

Occupation - Cultivation.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Mallappa.

I know Killappa 2nd witness for

the prosecution - I know his wife

Gurugawwa - She died about

four and a half months ago - I

had seen her on the Sunday

preceding her death. She was

quite well then - I did not see

her again after that. On the

Monday ~~evening~~ at about two

O'clock the said Killappa

came to my house and

asked me if his wife had

come to my house. I said

the house of the accused as he (Nilappa) told me that his wife who had gone with the accused had not returned home. The accused was dead on his trial. Nilappa asked the accused where his (Nilappa's) wife was. The accused replied he may be in some body's house "She will come you may go". I then asked the accused to tell me where she was so that I might go and bring her. The accused gave me the same reply he had given Nilappa. I then went back to my house. Nilappa is my cousin. I live in a different street from Nilappa. One day I saw the accused seated in Mallappa's house. That was about 5 or 6 days before I last saw the deceased. Many Several people had come to

she used to wear jewels I can't identify them, I see them now. The gold "Kukkaia" marked D. Silver "Radaya" marked A, now lying before the Court belonged to the said "Sinnafanna" who used to wear them —

Note :— Pleader for the accused Reserves his cross-Examination till tomorrow. —

Signed S. Sivanalachar
1st June 1896

Witness Cheencaiya solemnly affirmed. Cross-Examined :—

I never took into my hand and saw the jewels which the deceased Sinnafanna used to wear. I can give no identifying marks of any of those jewels women of my caste wear silver "Radayas". Nilappa 2nd witness was standing outside my house when he called out to

to me. I have a Grand-daughter who was lying asleep at that time - when I and Nilappan went, the accused was seated on the Jyal of his house. He alone was there. I did not saw any-body Elsewhere. There was moon light. The accused gave me and Nilappa the only replies which I repeated Yesterday.

Signed/B. Pitu Malachan.

Read over in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/B. Pitu Malachan.

2 June 1896.

Deposition of [illegible] witness
for Prosecution.

Rajl Lingayat.
Father's name Bhadianna.
Resident of Nyamati.
Occupation Cultivator
Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Malla and Nilappa Baikadi of this execution. I know Nilappa's wife Murugavva who died about four and a half months ago. On a morning Evening when the sun was about a man's height above the horizon I was winnowing Chickpeas in my threshing floor when I saw the accused Malla and the deceased coming from the East side of the village. They went past my field towards the South in which direction the accused

accused's field is situated. The accused's field is far from my field. The path along which they were going when I saw them is about 500 yards from my threshing floor. Nagamma had some jewels on her person.

Note:— The accused's pleader reserves his cross-Examination till to-morrow.

Signed/B. Tirumalachen.
1st June 1896.

Witness Kala solemnly affirmed,
Cross-Examined:— I never was a servant in the house of the deceased Nagamma nor in the house of Sundara Lakshmappa. I alone was in my threshing floor. I did not notice who were present in my neighbouring threshing floors. The crop was raised by myself & own a pair of bullocks. The accused was going about a mile in advance of the deceased Nagamma. I did not speak to the accused but only to Nagamma. I asked her where she

she was going. She said
[illegible] going to Mallai field to cut
some "Paddi" and Cholum straw."
"I have not time to stay I must
go on." The accused had a
sickle in his hand. I did not
see what kind of sickle it was
as he was going some distance
from me. He was wearing at
that time the same clothes as
those he is now wearing. I returned
home about a "Phasoo" after
sunset. I have a younger
brother named Singaro who
was taken by the Police for a day
and then sent away on the same
Evening. The Police did not let
him off saying he was a stupid
man and that as an intelligent
man I should say what I had
seen on the Wednesday. After
the day on which I saw the accused
and Murugavel going together
The Police Inspector sent for me
and

and questioned me as to what I knew in the matter, and I told him what I had seen. Before that I had not mentioned it to any one. I knew Monopawa as many boys had. She never used to go to other villages. She always stayed at Nyandiwa and occasionally she used to go to Kanje, of that village to buy things which she required. The accused has a wife and brothers and lands. He is in easy circumstances. It was only on that Evening that I saw the deceased and the accused Monopawa going together.

Cr-Examined. — My younger brother was not kept in custody by the Police but merely taken by them and sent away on the same Evening after he had stated that he had seen nothing and knew nothing in the matter

Signed S. Simmalenchas.

2nd June 1896.

173 Page 17.

Deposition of Vera 5th.

Witness for Prosecution.

Age 18 years.

Race — Lingayit

Father's name — Mallappa

Resident of Nyamati.

Occupation — Servant.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Malla. I know Mariyamma who died about 4 months ago. I last saw her on a Monday Evening when the sun was about a mans height above the horizon. I was in Sonda Veerabhadrappa's field then & there the accused came from the side of our village and went towards Bathapura. They went to Kenchamma's field. It is the same the accused's field. The accused is called Kenchammana's Malla. Kenchammana is the family name of the accused. They both went and sat by a stack of cholum in that

They were eating Raddi
from green "Raddi" plants. I was th
at the distance of this building
from the Munsiff's Court
which I point out to you.
While they were seated Eating
"Raddi" I saw the accused seized
the deceased Muroogavva by her
hair with one hand, while he
seized her by the neck with h
other hand and threw her down
and she fell on her left side,
crying out "Ayyoyyo" I ran
dying, he is beating me, and fri-
ghtened on seeing this and ran
away to our village.
Cross Examined: I saw nobody
there in the adjoining fields I
am a servant under Sri Sha
Veerabhadrappa. He and Siddappa
are brothers. I don't know of any
quarrel between Siddappa and
the accused. Siddappa had
come to the Court yesterday.

the accused and the deceased had quitting pic in their hands when I saw them going together on that Evening. The accused wore the same clothes as he is wearing now. I did not speak to Esther the accused or Murugavva. I did not see what Murugavva wore at the time. I did not see what kind of Sire and Rubaka she wore as I did not go near her. I did not hear the accused and Murugavva talking or quarrelling when I saw them seated together in the accused's field eating "Kadli". I admit having stated before the Committing Magistrate that I heard the accused ask Murugavva to give him the ornament he wore on her neck. That Murugavva refused to give it and got up; that the accused then

seized her by both her hands and forced her to sit down; that Monroe Garva rose again; and that the accused then seized her by the neck and squeezed her throat. The sun had set and it was somewhat dusky. When standing where I was I could see not only the accused's field, but also all the fields all round to some distance. On my return to the village I did not mention what I had witnessed to any body. About 15 days after I heard it said that Monroe Garva's corpse had been found near Lafalu. I mentioned to the Police what I had witnessed on that Evening Till then I had not mentioned it to any body. I know that the Police Inspector came to my village about a day or two after Monroe Garva's death but I did not tell him what I knew about it as he did not ask me about it. The Inspector sent for me to the house of

of Sri Sri Veerabhadrappa (P.W. 29)
and questioned me as to what I knew
in the matter and I told him what
I had witnessed on that Evening.
I had not mentioned it to my
master S. Veerabhadrappa at any
time before I mentioned it to the
Inspector. I was kept in the
Police Station for three days.
This was before I stated to the
Inspector what I had witnessed
on that Evening. I was let go after
I gave my statement before the
Inspector. I know Sannadurgi Dodda
Durgi, Durgi and Mallaji
I know also Mondi Malla of my
caste. They too had been kept in
the Police Station for 3 days at the
time when I saw the accused
Malla assault the deceased
Marigavva in the manner
I have above stated. I did not see
the above named Sannadurgi, Dodda
Durgi, Mallaji, and Mondi Malla,

I came to Shimoga on Saturday last. Since then I and the above named persons and ~~the~~ Chennava and Siddakka have been kept together by Police Russindar in one place near the Court house. I stay in Sundar Siddappa's house at Shimoga, and a Police man who is of the Wesalmen Caste comes there every day and brings me to the Court [illegible] Re-Examined:— Mallaji was down below in her field which is towards the village. I did not see Sannadurgi or Doddadurgi in their fields. I did not see any jewels on Munoyarra's person on that Evening and was at a distance. I did hear the accused and the deceased Munoyarra talking together in the accused's field on that Evening. Being afraid lest ~~that~~ the accused should beat me also I kept quite so long without mentioning the occurrence to

to anybody. I was ~~kept in~~ (Page 20
the Police Station for three days without
food and water. I was not allowed
to go home lest I should run away.
Food was brought and given me
at the Station twice a day. It was
not because I was kept in the
Station for 3 days that I stated
that I had witnessed the occurrence
but because I had truly witnessed
it

Signed/ B. Tirumalachar

Read over in Kanarese and acknowledged
to be correct. -

Signed/ B. Tirumalachar.

2d. June 96.

Comp BK.

No

Deposition of Dirgi 6th
Witness for the prosecution

Age - 3

Race - Madigar.

Religion -

Father's name - Gadlanna.

Resident of Nyamati.

Occupation - Cultivation.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Gralla
I know Imroogawa, who died
some months ago - I don't remember
the day of the week on which he died
before - A little before sunset
one day I saw the accused and the
dead Imroogawa going together to
the field of the accused - I was
there in my field - they went and
at near the stack of cholam in
accused's field - I did not observe
what they did there - All I heard
was that Imroogawa stood up
and that the accused seized
him by the hair on the back of

the neck and pressed her down-
How could I tell how she fell
down, as I was at a distance
(Says again) — She fell on her
face - I was then as far from
them as this building is from
the building I point out. (The
Munsiff's Court house which is
about 95 yards from here) - Rama
: Ina cried out "I am dying" —
I then went to my house being
afraid to stay in my field - Rob
Except myself was in my field
Lasima whose is related to me as
Aunt's daughter - She was in my
field at the time - She is 5 or 6
years old

Cross-Examined :— When I answered
I have stated above, it was time
for lighting lamps — The deceased
did not say "I am dying" but
only "I am dying" — She assumed at
that time then wore clothes other than
those he is now wearing - I did not
see what kind of Saree and Rab

T.

The deceased Murugayan P.W. 2
were at that time. I did not speak
to her or to the accused. From
where I stood I saw nobody else
anywhere except the accused and
the deceased in the accused's
field. I did not hear any words
which passed between the accused
and the deceased. I did not see
anything in the hands of either the
accused or the deceased Murugayan
was my grand-daughter said
to me, "Ajji (grand-mother) there
is some body crying out". I said
what does it matter to us, come
let us go home". I did not mention
to any one in the village what I had
witnessed. Some days after I heard
it said that a missing man's corpse
had been discovered, I stated
to the Police Inspector what I had
seen on that day. The Police
Inspector sent for all the villagers
to the Police Station, and questioned
them as to what they know in the
matter, and I told him what I

I have told stated = my grand-
daughter too was asked
about it and she told what she
knew - I was not kept in the Police
Station - The Police men kept watch
over me since my arrival here.
Re-Examined :- Because nobody
asked me, therefore I did not
mention the occurrence, I witnessed
on that morning to anybody until
I was sent for by the Inspector, and
asked about it. Through fear, I did
not mention it to anybody, as I has
never seen any such thing before

Signed/ B. Tirumalachar

Read over in Canarese and explained
to be correct.

Signed/ B. Tirumalachar

2 June 1896 ? P.M.

Deposition of Samia Bugi [illegible]
[illegible] for prosecution.

Age - 70 or 71 years.

Race — Nyadigar.

Religion —

Father's name - Nammamuch.

Resident of Nyangati.

Occupation - None.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Malla - I know Kwingawa - one day I saw her ~~in accused field a little before Sunset~~ I was then standing on the path between some fields I did not see what took place ~~in accused~~ field. but I heard Kwingawa cry out - "Ayyayyo", I am dying I then ran to my grandmother Bugi who was standing on the road - I saw the accused ~~seize~~ Kwingawa by the neck.

and pushed her down - I and my grand-
mother then returned home.
Cross-Examined - I was close by
during the time. The accused
and the deceased were 6 or 7
fields away from where I and
my grand-mother were at the
time. There was still some sun-
shine at that time. What I said
to my grand-mother was: Mum
Anna is crying out. "Willam anna
Caccined" is squeezing her neck
My grand-mother said: "Whatever
it may be, Come, let us go home
Quickly." That evening I saw the accus-
ed & the deceased going together
& taking green Paddi. The accused
seized the deceased on the back
of her neck - I did not see him
seize her throat. The deceased
fell on her face - I did not hear
any noise when she fell. I did
not go there and see. I went to
my field on the morning of that

days

Sunday and stay there till the afternoon. Evening prayer. Except the accused and the deceased, I saw nobody else any where about that place. The accused wore the dance clothes then as he is wearing now. I don't know what he had in his hand. There was nothing in Murugavel's hands. I mentioned this to the Inspector some time after it was found that Nirmala's corpse had been discovered. I had not mentioned it to anybody. A Police Man came and took me and my grand mother to the Police Station. We were sent back to our house for our meals. We were again sent for on the following day, and then the day after that. I don't know on what date I stated what I knew. The Inspector gave me Vadai and Mandavalakki to eat. I did not see what kind of "Sarayi and Rubai" Murugavel wore at the time, as the distance between us was great. A

A Police Peon comes to where we are staying daily [redacted] to bring us to the Court. He does not come with us when we return to our lodging

Re-Examined:— Siddva, Mallaji, and Nundi Malla were in their respective fields at the time. Through forgetfulness I said I did not see any body near the scene of occurrence.

Signed/B. Srinivachar.

Read over in Canarese and acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/B. Srinivachar

2 June 96

18 (R. 29/12)

Deposition of Soona Chenna

8th witness for Prosecution.

Affd

Name Lingayet

Relation

Father's name Veerannah

Resident of Nyanati

Occupation Cultivation.

Solemnly affirmed

I know the accused Malla

I know Gurugawa, wife of Nilappa

She died about 5 or 6 months ago - On

a Sunday while I was at Bennikere

I heard from people who had come

the South that my Elder brother

Thimma had been seized by the Po

and taken away - I therefore return

to my village on the same day an

heard it talked about that Thim

Gowda had disappeared - I don

remember if I stated before the

committing Magistrate that it wa

on a Monday night - that I heard of

their

her disappearance (Portion of witness' Evidence before committing magistrate put in and marked X). I don't remember if I was in my thrashing floor on the following ~~Tuesday~~ Monday night, and whether any police officers, the accused's father Mallaja, his brother Ranganna, Hanuda Malla were in their thrashing floor on that night. As I was kept without food and water for 2 days by the Police, I stated something before the committing Magistrate which I don't remember now - I don't remember if I gave Evidence before the committing Magistrate - I have heard the Evidence read over to me now (the witness' Evidence before the committing Magistrate). I was kept by the police for 3 days in Nyamati and then brought to Channagiri. I was then taken back to my village, where a certain Police Man who is a Mussalman beat me and tutored me to say as taught by him. I was then taken to Shikarpur where I was kept in a

in a Cutchery for about 3 days.
I was made to stand before a Sahib,
before whom I stated as tutored by
the Police. I don't remember if the
Evidence now read over to me is the
evidence which I gave before that
Sahib as taught by the Police. I don't
remember what the Police taught me
all I can say is I was beaten and
tutored to say something which I said
as taught to me. I don't remember if
my Evidence was read over to me. The
Inspector and the Jair Police man to
whom I have above referred, beat me,
and tutored me. They beat me for
3 days. About 18 or 20 days after that
I was brought to Shimoga. I was then
taken to some village where I was again
beaten and tutored to say something
which I forget now. I was then taken
to Shikarpur where I was kept in
the Cutchery for some days and then
taken before a "Swamy". Before whom
I deposed as tutored by the Police. They
went on saying something and I went
on saying "hoo hoo" and the Swamy

[illegible] recorded it. The Evidence
read over to me is what the Swamy
recorded. The accused made
[illegible]
[illegible] answers to the accused's pleader.
[illegible] As Thomas returned to his
village on that Saturday, I was asked
by the Police and I handed over a
[illegible] to the Chairman in my village
with a [illegible] wound on my wrist.

Signed/- Pitchaimalathan

Read over in Tamil and acknowledged
to be correct.

Signed/- Pitchaimalathan.

2 June 46

Deposition of Imudiralla & Wife
Witness for Prosecution

Age - about 2 years.

Race - Lecuyast

Religion — "

Father's name - Imallappa.

Resident of - Nyanti.

Occupation - Cultivation.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Imulla. I know Imallappa (2nd witness for prosecution). I did not see his wife. I know no one named Muruppava. I never saw the accused and a woman going the accused's field. I gave Evidence before the lower Court. I stated what the Inspector had taught me to say. The Evidence now read over to me is what I stated before the lower Court, as taught by the Inspector (marked A). Arabgatte Basava is not related to me. I don't know if his paternal aunt is married to the accused. I did not at any time see Siddakka near the accused's field.

Cross Examined :— The Police had kept me in their custody for 3 days without food and water. I did not see the accused Mralla during that time. They used to ask me "Did you see the accused squeeze the neck of the dead Kuruganar" And when I replied "I had seen no such thing; they used to beat me. I have four Elder brothers. My father is alive.

Re-Examined :— I was beaten at Nycondathi, but not in the presence of my father or brothers. I did not complain to them that I had been beaten.

Signed/B. Kirimalachar.

Read over in Kanarese and authenticated to be correct.

Signed/B. Kirimalachar.

3rd June 93

1914

Deposition of Mallaji 10th witness for Prosecution.

Age — 55.

Race — Lingayet.

Religion —

Father's name — Chennabasappa.

Resident of — Nyamathi.

Occupation — Cultivation.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Malla. I know Neelappa (2nd witness). I knew his wife Murugavva who died about 4 or 5 months ago. I last saw her on a Monday Evening when the sun was about a man's height above the horizon. I was in my field and saw the accused and Murugavva going together to the accused's field. They went and sat near the stack of Cholum straw in that field. At sunset I saw the dead Murugavva stand up, when the accused seized her on the back of her neck and pushed her down. She fell on her face. I then got afraid and went away to

to my house. Irudi Malla (9th witness)
was in the field at the time. On her
way to the accused's field, Muruganna
passed through my field and asked me
to give her "Pol Karike" fruit which was
growing in my field. I said, I would not
give it. She wore jewels at the time. I saw
her wear a gold "Mukkara" a gold "Gejjéli"
a gold "Kokli Sara" a pair of gold "Geru"
a silver "Kadadiga" a silver belt. She wore
a "Kupaniseray" and a "Kimkhabli"
bodice. She wore "Kera" or slippers.
I did not mention this to anybody through
fear. When the Inspector sent for me
and asked me about it, I told him
what I knew. This was sometime after
Muruganna's corpse was said to have
been discovered.

Cross Examined:— The Inspector may
have come to my village one or two
days after the occurrence, I have
above mentioned, but as I go and
work in my field, I did not know
of his arrival in my village. It
was only when he sent for me and questioned
me that I mentioned to him what
I knew. I don't know if the boy

boy Irudi Malla attended [illegible]
School. His field is half the distance
from here and the building I now
point out (½ of 95 yards). I did not
speak to Irudi Malla. He does not
do cultivation work but his elder
brothers do it. I had never gone to
Kiotta Jawa's house nor she to
mine during her life-time. I used
occasionally meet her in the village,
or on my way to my field. The Inspector
had sent for me to the Police Station
2 or 3 occasions. I mentioned to
him what I knew on the very first
occasion. I was questioned by him.
I had seen the jewels above mentioned
on the person of Muruga Amma
on previous occasions. Also because
I had seen the jewels worn by her,
therefore I remembered them.
Most women in my village wear
jewels. The place where I saw the
accused assault the dead Muruga
Amma was farther from my
field than the distance from here
to the building I point out.

(Sd) [illegible]

(Rose at 12 o'clock)

Re-Examined:— Sindi Mdlla was watching the Maddi crop in his field. I and Sindi Mdlla together returned home.

By the Court. I was sent for by the Inspector to the Police Station at Ngamati on two occasions. The reason why I was sent for on the 2nd occasion was that the Inspector asked me. I remembered what I had stated, as I had to go to Stutterheim. When the accused pushed the dead Mooruganva down, she cried out "Ayyoayyo I am dying."

Signed/ B. Tini Malashan.

Read over in Kaffrese and acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/ B. Tini Malashan

3rd June 96

Deposition of Siddakka 11th

witness for Prosecution

Age — 30.

Race — Lingayet

Religion — "

Father's Name — Ruttappa.

Resident of — Nyamti

Occupation — Cultivation.

Solemnly affirmed.

I now Veerappa's wife Honnyamma — on a Tuesday about 4 or 5 months ago I heard it talked about — that she was missing. On that Tuesday I had gone to my "Paddi" field. I saw the boy Imade Malla (Wit for Prosecution) in his field which is at a short distance from mine. I and Imadi Malla went to accused's field driving away some stray cattle which had come on our field. Near the stack of cholum in accused's field I saw a Rava

or slipper laid in the track I saw the corner of a seeray jutting out I thought [illegible] I came away without staying there. This was in the forenoon of that ~~Saturday~~ Tuesday.

Cross. Examined:— I was not in my field on the Monday Evening at sunset. I had returned home by that time. I did say before the committing Magistrate that it was out of curiosity to see the place where Mudiyanselage said that the accused had kicked Munasinghe that I went to the accused's field. The "seeray" of which I only saw the corner was Munasinghe's. Because Mudiyanselage had said to me that the accused and Munasinghe together had gone there. Therefore I thought the seeray was Munasinghe's. I saw nothing else there. Because I heard it talked about that the accused had beaten Munasinghe, therefore I was afraid on seeing the corner of the "seeray" I never mentioned what I saw to any body in the village. Some 7 or 8 days after it was said that

that Annaiyan's corpse (P. 31
had been discovered, the Inspector
sent for me sunday and asked
me what I knew in the matter,
and I told him all I knew. Annam
Savvas was looking after all her
husbands affairs. I don't know who
used to go and collect monies due
to him.

Signed/B Sivanadiar

Read over in Tamil and
acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/B. Sivanadiar

3rd June 63

Deposition of Malla ... the
Witness for Prosecution -

Age — 60.

Race — Lingayet.

Religion — "

Fathers Name - Shiranganna

Resident of — Nyamathi

Occupation - Cultivation.

Solemnly affirmed.

I am the father of the accu
Malla. I know Thimmayya, s
of Medappa (?) witness for Pros
I don't know on what day of th
week She dis-appeared from ou
village. I know Saravothumara
Shiemappa of my village. He ne
came to my threshing floor on a
~~Tuesday~~ Wednesday. He never told me th
Thimmayya's corpse should
removed from my field to some
below the tank. He did not Sen
Ayyandi Malla and Ayyandi
Channappa to assist me. I rem
Thimmayya's corpse. I

Inspector removed it from my
20 field. I don't know where Kori
Chinnabasappa had been buried.
I never took Boorng awas corpse
and buried it where Chennabasapp.
corpse had been buried. Sivathuma
rayara Narain Rao never asked
me where I had buried Mrongawas
corpse and I never told him that
I had buried it where Chennabasapp.
had been buried. He did not tell
me to bury it in some other place.
I gave Evidence before the Committing
Magistrate as tutored by the
Police. The evidence now read
over to me (marked C) is what
I stated before the Committing
Magistrate as taught by the Police.
I was not present when the
Police seized my son Thimanna,
and took him away. Arundimalla
and Chenna are not related
to me. We don't cultivate Chennappa's
lands. I and my son live together.
I took at the Gunny bag marked B,
and the rope marked Q. I don't know
to

To whom they belong? No. 5 Page 83.

Cross-Examined:— The Police arrested me and Arundi Matia and Arundi Chenna, Arundi Lanna Chenna, Boojari Lowlakka, Goode Rami Narlanna, and another boy of mine. About 40 of us were arrested and kept in custody for about a month in Nyamatta. We were then taken to Chowlanga where all were kept for 2 days. We were then brought to Shimoga. We were then taken back to Chowlanga. From there we were taken to Shikarpur and placed before the Cahela, food and water were given to us where we were. We were not allowed to go to our houses. The accused was not kept with us, but separately. The accused was beaten and tortured in my presence at Chowlanga.

Re-Examined:— About a month after my son was taken away by the Police, and while I and others were in custody at Chowlanga the

the accused was brought there in order
to be taken to Shimoga. We arrived
there in the afternoon when the
train was about a furlong height
about the horizon. We were kept
in the Police Station at Chowlaya
for that night. We were not allowed
to speak with each other. I was kept in
one room the door of which was
shut and locked. No food was given
to me that night. At midnight,
the door of that room was opened by
a Police man named Hussain.
I was taken to the Bazaar along the
other persons above named were
also brought there. We were made
to sit in a line. Afterwards my
son, the accused was brought there.
In our presence, he was beaten and
abused. The Inspector seated in Court
and another Inspector and the Patel
of Chennikatay beat and kicked
the accused and told him to say
as taught by them. On the following
day we were taken to Shimoga. The
Amildar of Honnali was not there

on that Right. 205 (P. 9 of 34,

Signed/D. Finn Malcolm.

Read over in Hansard and acknowledged to be correct.

3rd June 96 } Signed/D. Finn Malcolm

Compd BK

20 6 (Page 3 of 3)

Deposition of Aruvadi Matta

s/o Late Ankanna first Prosecution.

Age — 30.

Race — Kurubaget.

Religion — "

Father's Name — Basanna.

Resident of — Nyamathi.

Occupation — Cultivation.

— Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Madu and his father Mallaya. I know Saranna Thimmaiya and Bheemappa and Govinda Rao. I don't cultivate their lands. I know Honnajamma wife of Neelappa. She is reported to be dead. I never went to the accused's field on any night with accused's father Mallaya. I never saw Honnajamma's corpse I never carried any corpse from the accused's field to any place. I don't know where Honnamma Basappa had been buried.

I gave evidence before the committing Magistrate as taught by the Police. The Evidence now read over to me (marked R.) is what I stated before the committing Magistrate as tutored by the Police. The Inspector beat and ill treated me. The accused is not related to me.

Cross-Examined. — I was kept in custody by the Police for about a month and 8 days. I was kept for a month at Nyamatta. I was let go after I returned from Shikapunta Cheenikattay. I stated as tutored by the Police because I was unable to bear their beating.

Signed/B. Kiva Gadacha

Read over in Canarese, and admitted to be correct.

Signed/B. Kiva Gadacha

Wm. Finney J.P.

D.C.

Deposition of Arumdi Chinna

for Witness for Prosecution.

Age — 25

Race — Lingya

Religion — "

Father's Name — Veerama.

Residence — Nagavathi. "

Occupation — Cultivation. "

Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Malla and his father Mallaja. I know Nanjunda. I don't cultivate the lands of Bheemappa and Gurain Rao. I never saw Nanjunda's corpse. Bheemappa never told me anything about Nanjunda's corpse. He never told me that it lay in accused's field and that I should take and bury it Elsewhere. I have given Evidence before the Committing Magistrate. The Evidence now read over to me (marked A.) is what I stated before the Magistrate as tutored by the Police.

Cross Examined:— I was kept by the Police in custody for a Month and 8 days. I stated as being unable to bear the beating. the Police gave me. Inspector beat and kicked me with his boots.

Signed/D. Finnegan.

Read over in Romaic and acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/D. Finnegan.

3rd June 96

Comp 861

2:10 Page 37

Deposition of Surahonné Veera
25th Witness for Prosecution

Age - 25.
Race - Lingayet.
Religion - " "
Father's Name - Thimmappa.
Resident of - Surahonné.
Occupation - Cultivation.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know the accused Malla and his father Mallaja who is my maternal uncle. The accused's wife is my mother's sister's daughter. I know Duvvuppa of Nyamathi. I was a servant under one Bheemanna at Nyamathi. I don't know Sakavotturmarow's Thimmappa. I know accused's younger brother Lingja He never called me saying Mallaja wanted me. I gave Evidence before the committing Magistrate as taught by the Police. The Evidence read over to me

matter.) as the evidence I gave as tutored by the Police.

Cross Examined — The Police had kept me in custody for a Month and 20 days. & the Police beat me so severely that I was unable to bear the beating, therefore I agreed to state as taught by them.

Signed/B. Sivanadan

Read over in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/B. Sivanadan

3rd June 63. CmP

41

Deposition of Seenappa /

Witness for Prosecution.

Age — 49.
Race — Brahmin
Religion — Hindu.
Father's name — Venkatappaiah
Residence — Nyamathi.
Occupation — Patel.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know Veerabhadrappa 2nd accd. I knew his wife Thirumajamma. I am not the Patel of Nyamathi. One Linjappa is the Patel. On a Tuesday about 3 months ago I was present when Patel Linjappa gave a report to the writer at the Police Station stating that Veerabhadrappa had complained that his wife Thirumajamma who has been taken by Malla Accused had not returned home. At 3 P.M. on the same day I myself went to the Police Station having been sent for by the Sappidar. We and

and Gaud Saled Kempappa and some others then went with him (Daffidar) to search for the missing woman in the water course near Bovapura. She was not found there. We then returned to our village as it was too late to continue the search further. On the same night the Amildar & the Inspector came to our village. On the next morning the Amildar and the Inspector made some enquiries and in the afternoon at about 2 O'clock they went accompanied by me and some others in search of the woman who was missing. They said "let us go and search for her in all the fields". We went and saw several fields. In the accused's field, near a stack of chilum, the ground appeared to have been trodden upon, closeby there lay some corals, broken bangles, some dried spittle, and the refuse of chewed betel and Betel; also

also the brick of Gilan D. apl. 39
Kudli"; also a gold "Gurkiana".
On the western portion of the
same stack, there was a hollow
in it capable of holding a man
in his sitting posture. The ground
close by was wet; and near that
there was a single "metwo"
lying, and the leaf of a single
Cholum stack had been slightly
stained with blood. A Mahazar
was made about these things
I wrote it. I took at the
Mahazar marked G. This
it. The gold "Mukkara" &
the bangle pieces; and the
Corals E; and the "metwo" F
were those which were found
lying there on that day.
About 4 or 5 days afterwards
I went with the Inspector
and others to the grave of
one Kori Chennabasappa
It appeared to have been dug
up and filled in. Soon a man's
corpse was not found there

to the cabbage patch. The corpse was in
fact lying in a niche in the grave
wall in a sitting posture. There
was some hair lying in the
pit. About 8 or 10 days after that,
I was sent for by the Inspector
to the village of Sogalu. I went
to a field which was said to
belong to one Thimappa Gowda
of the accused. The dead-body
of a female lay in that field.
It had been taken out of the
ground by the time I went there.
The face was identifiable.
I identified it as that of Honne
Gowda. I was not present when
the Mahazir was drawn up.
I merely identified the dead-
body as that of Honne Gowda.
The accused cultivates Kotte-
Rao's lands. Kottekarao is cousin
of Bheemappa, who looks after
Kottekarao's lands.
Cross-Examined:— Kottekarao
and Bheemakka live separately

By the time I went to [illegible]
the accused's field where the things
I have above mentioned were
found, there were some people
there already. I can't remember
how many people. With the
Dafedar I went through several
fields. I have not seen all the
accused's fields - We did not go
to search the accused's fields in Par-
ticular, nor did we search this
particular field. We went along the
bund which is about a furlong
or two furlongs from the chalum
stack above mentioned. The
accused Malla and Neelappa
(2nd & 3rd witness) had also accompanied
the Dafedar. They had also come
with us, when the Inspector and I
and others went to accused's
field where the things above
mentioned were found. I had
been convicted of the offences
of Perjury and Forgery, and
an appeal the [illegible]

Re. Objected:— I don't remember all who accompanied the Inspec
As soon as we went outside the village and reached the fields, we branched off in several Groups to search all the cholum stacks in all the fields. The Inspector and the Patel and some Banchegotdars were near the accused's stack. The Inspector asked me and I went there:—

Signed/B. Pirumalachar.

Read over & explained & acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/B. Pirumalachey.

4/3rd June 1867
Chimoor.

Deposition of Basappa
Witness for the Prosecution

Age — 46.
Race — Lingayet.
Religion — ,,
Father's name — Bishlappa.
Resident of — Sopalu.
Occupation — cultivator.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know Hiriyavva wife of Nilappa. I know Veerappa's field in my village. I had gone there with the Inspector and the Patel and some others one day about 4 and a half months ago. Veerappa also had come. About one half of the field had been ploughed up, while on the other half there stood raggi stubble. A corpse was found in the ploughed portion of the field. The Inspector was, getting the ground dug in several places. In one place, a Madiga, who was digging,

ground appeared to have been dug but
appear to have been dug but
had been ploughed. The gunny
bag was taken out of the ground
It contained the corpse of a
female. Nobody present was able to
identify it. As it was too late
to do anything more, we all
came away, after keeping peons
to watch the corpse. A Mahazar
was made as to the discovery
of the corpse in that place. I
wrote it. I look at the Mahazar
shown to me. (Marked R). That
is it. On the following morning
I again went there with the
Inspector and others. Neelappa
and Adiyappa had also come
They identified the corpse as
that of Siddajavva wife of
Neelappa. A Mahazar was
made about this fact. I look
at the Mahazar marked J.
This is it. I wrote it. There
was a "Rapina" seeray and a

a "Kimbavali" "bodice," and a
and a silver "Kadaya" and a
"Sayatha" on the dead-body. The
Saree "K," the bodice "L," the
Jonny bag "T," and the copies "Q"
are those I have above referred
to.

Cross-Examined:— It was about
sunset when the dead-body
was Examined. I belong to a
different village. I could not iden-
tify the dead-body. The Inspector
had no map in his hand when
the corpse was dug up. I had
been sentenced 3 months ri-
gorous imprisonment for
assault. At that time I had
ploughed my land also. I can't
tell whether other people had
ploughed their lands or not.
The ground beneath the
ploughed portion on the spot
where the dead-body was
found consisted of clods of
earth, which was dug up.

was soft. The ground all round
where the young boy had been
buried was hardened —

Signed/B. Finnegan.

Read over in Gaelic and
acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/B. Finnegan.

Sd. James Gf.

Cmpd 18/.

22

Deposition of Kingappa 18th

Witness for Prosecution.

Age — 42.

Race — Sengayet.

Religion — "

Father's Name — Doddappa.

Resident of — Myanatti.

Occupation — Police Patel.

Solemnly affirmed.

I know Neelappa (2nd accd.) and I know his wife Moonyavva, who died about 4 or 5 months ago. On a Tuesday morning about 6 or 7 O'clock Neelappa came and complained to me that his wife who had been taken away by the accused Mallu on the previous Evening on the pretext of giving her "Radi" and who had not returned home. I then went with Neelappa to the Police Station and gave a written report on the

to me (Inspector D). This is it. The
Daffedar was not present at the
station but a writer named Sid-
dhaik was present. The Daffedar
came at about 2 O'clock in the
afternoon. He sent for Accaya
and took down this Statement.
He then took the accused Malla
and myself and Nellappa and
Seenappa and some others with
him and went to the hulla or
water-course in search of the
missing woman. We did not
go to the accused's field, but
went on the border of it. We
searched the hulla till 7 or
8 O'clock in the night, and
then returned to our village.
As the accused's fields are all
situated in a plain, we thought
that there was no use searching
for the missing woman in those
fields, and thinking that the
corpse might be buried in the

the hulla, we went to search [illegible] the hulla. We searched the hulla for a distance of about a mile. There was a little water in the hulla. The Inspector and the Amildar arrived on the same night. As Veeraiya had said that the accused had taken his wife away saying he would take her to his field, I and the Inspector and the Amildar and others went to search the accused's field on the afternoon of the following day at about 2 o'clock. As soon as we got out of the village, we branched off and went in different directions to search for the missing woman. Some-body called out to me saying that something has been found near the cholum-stack in the accused's field. As I was going back, I saw a gold "Thali" a "Thodu" the refuse of cheroot. Ant and some coral and broken pieces of glass bangle.

There was a blotch in the Cholum stalk and there was a slight mark of blood on a blade of Cholum straw in the stalk. A Mahazir was made about this. I have attested it. I took it the Mahazir marked G. This is it. The gold "Mubhara" D; the broken glass bangles C; the corals E; and the "Metta" slipper H; now lying in Court, were those which lay there on that day. About 5 or 6 days afterwards the grave of one Kori Chennabasappa was dug, as it was talked about that Mounguvva's corpse had been taken and buried there. The grave it appeared to have been tampered with. It was dug in the presence of the Inspector and Panchayetdars. The corpse of Kori Chennabasa had not been interfered with. It lay in the niche in which it had been kept. There was a bad smell proceeding from that the

spot before the fire was
dug up. About 15 days after the
reported disappearance of Muruga-
gawa, her dead-body was found
buried in a field in the village of
Sajatu. I was not present when
it was Examined, but I went
there after it had been taken
out of the ground, I identified
it as the dead-body of Murugawa
I went there after a Mahazir
had been about it. The accused
cultivates his own land besides
that of Bheemappa. I had seen
Murugawa about 2 or 3 days
before her disappearance. She
was in a healthy condition at the
time. She used to wear jewels
on her person, Viz. gold "Gerbalis",
"Gejjetikke" and other ornaments.
Cross-Examined:— The hill a
which are searched was about
one and a half or two furlongs
from the Cholum stack in

the accused's field near which there lay the articles I have above mentioned. That field extends up to the bulla. Mr. Cholum's stack was visible from the bulla. Somebody told me before we set out from the village in search of the missing woman together with the Inspector and others, that the articles above enumerated were lying near the cholum stack in the accused's field. I can't tell if the Inspector received any information to that effect. I did say before the Committing Magistrate that the Inspector received some private information, that some articles were to be found in the accused's field. I don't know if the Inspector received any private information to that effect. The accused has house, land & cattle and he is in easy circumstances. The dead Muroyawa used to lend money, since her husband fell ill about 2 or 3 years ago.

Signed/D. Tirunalachelvam

Read over and explained to the witness.

Signed/D. Tirunalachelvam.

228.

Deposition of Krista Row. 19th

witness for Prosecution:-

Age — 53.

Race — Brahmin

Religion — Hindu

Father's name — Rama Row.

Resident of — Nowniah.

Occupation — Police Inspector.

Solemnly affirmed.

On the 7th January last at about 12 O'clock noon, I received the report marked A from the Patel of Nyamathi stating that one Nalla had complained to him that his wife "Nowniyavva" who had been taken away by one Hulla (accd. had not returned home. I then sent Pappédar Mahaméddah to Nyamathi with instructions to go and enquire into the matter. I myself went to Nyamathi at

[illegible] 2 o' Clock on the morning of
the 8th January last. At about
8 o' clock on that morning, I took
down the Statement of the complainant
Veelappa. The amildar had ar-
rived a little before I went. I sent
for one Kala and questioned him
as to what he knew. He said that
he had seen the accused and Guru
Savva going together on the Evening
of the day on which she was said
to have disappeared. I Examined
the said Kala at about 10 or 11 A.M.
At about 2 or 3 P.M. I went with
some of the villagers of Nyamathi
to the accused's field. I did not know
this field; but when I went on search I
arrived at accused's field. When
I was in that field somebody cried
out that some articles were lying
in another place in the same field.
I don't remember who cried out to
that Effect. The persons who said so
were about 10 or 12 yards away from
me. I and the Panchayatdars then
went and saw the things lying there,
which consisted of 11 coral and

a gold mukhara with
pearls attached to it. One broken
bars bangles, and dried sepure of
chewed betel and nut. The blade of
cholum had a hollow made in it,
and one of the blades of cholum
straw was slightly stained with blo
then got a Mahazir made about it
look at the Mahazir marked G.
this is it. The gold mukhara F, the
pearls E, The broken glass bangles,
and the pair of slippers H. Now
lying before the court were the things
that lay there. I then sent to the Medi
Officer the blood stained blade
of cholam straw, and the Earth
lose by, which was wet, as I and
the Panchayatdars were suspicio
about its appearance. The chemi
examiner reported that the blad
straw and the Earth contained
blood stains, but that he could n
say whether they were stains of
human blood or not. (Chemica
examiner's report filed and marke
On the following day I Examine
certain persons Rodutal Sangap

a gold mukkara earring
pearls attached to it, some broken
glass bangles, and dried pepper of
chewed betel and nut. The stalk of
cholum had a hollow made in it,
and one of the blades of cholum
straw was slightly stained with blood
I then got a Mahazir made about it
I look at the Mahazir marked G.
This is it. The gold mukkara E, the
corals E, The broken glass bangles,
and the mutto or slipper F. Now
lying before the court were the things
that lay there. I then sent to the Medical
Officer the blood-stained blade
of cholum straw, and the earth
close by, which was wet, as I and
the Sanchayatdars were suspicious
about its appearance. The chemical
Examiner reported that the blade
of straw and the Earth contained
blood-stains, but that he could not
say whether they were stains of
human blood or not. (Chemical
Examiner's report filed and marked N)
On the following day I Examined
certain persons Kodutal Sangavva

Nagappa, Yenapa Ramappa Murugi,
and Kallappa Mallaji and the
3 others above named stated to
me that they had seen the accused
and the deceased Moorugavva
going together to the accused's field
on the Evening of the day on which
Moorugavva disappeared from
the village. ~~Neelappa~~ Neelappa husband of
Moorugavva and Palet Lingappa
and Seenappa identified the
articles found in accused's field
on the previous day as belonging
to Moorugavva. As I was satis-
fied in my mind that Moorugavva
must have died, I wanted to find
out where her dead body had
been buried. With that view I sent
2 Police Peons named Mahameds
and the Patel and some others in diff
directions to search for the body and
the missing woman. On the 12th Yen
Pappi'dar and Patel Lingappa came
and told me that the Thare of one
Kori Channabasappa appeared to
have been tampered with. I then
sent for the deceased Channa-

Cheenabasappa's brother. X-V-33
and took him to the grave of Cheena
basappa, which I got dug up. His
brother said it had been tampered
with. The grave was sinking badly
and the grave pit contained some
hair. While I was Endeavouring
to search for the missing woman
I received private information
from Cheenikatte Patel Halappa
stating that the dead body of Iwo
Gowda had been buried in the
field of one Veerappa at Soyabe
and that the field had been
ploughed up. The said Veerappa
is a relation of the accused in
this case. I got this information
at about 4-30 P.M. on the 22nd
January last. I went with Some
Panchayet-dars to that field at
5 P.M. I found it ploughed up.
I got the field dug up with a
crow-bar. In one place the Earth
was soft and the crow-bar sank
into the ground. After removing
the soil which had been

Oven ploughed & found the earth
hard as if had been tamped
with a tamper. I left them the
ground dug. When a gunny bag
bundle was seen. It was tied
up with ropes. I then got the
bundle untied. It contained the
corpse of a female attached to
which there was a "Pajniaseeray."
There was a silver "Kadaga" on the
right wrist and a "Pajatti" on the
left arm of the corpse. I then got a
Mahazar made. I took at the Ma
hazar an acket A. This is it. On the
same day I wrote to the Hospital
Assistant at Kondeli requesting
him to come to the spot to hold
the post mortem examination,
as the body was highly decomposed
He came on the following day
that is 23rd January 1906.
On that day the dead body was
identified by Arulappa as that
of his wife Thoraiyamma. A
Mahazar was then made to
[illegible] & sent to the Maha

Mahajan marked G. 1 was
as V. Palli Swamappa and Lingap
also identified it as the body of
Mooruyavva. The silver Padaga "A"
and the silver "Jaya thi" "J" are those
which were on the deady impression
The Serag 19; the bodice Le; and
the Sonny boy P; and the rope Q;
now shewn to me are those to
which I above referred. I Examined
Veerappa on the 24th January,
Upon information given by him
I on the 25th January 1896 searched
the houses of Arundi Malla;
Gudde Mani Marala; Hanchina
Mane Chenna Virah; Sellar
Chennabasappa and Arundi
Chenna, but found nothing
therein. On the 30th January 96
Arundi Malla and Arundi Poda
Chenna stated to me that they
had taken the dead-body of
Mooruyavva from the accused's
field and buried it in the grave-
pit of Chennabasappa and
that they then took it from there
and

were working in their
fields at the day of the occurrence. I
first of all sent for Mudiyanselage
and questioned him as to what he
knew and he stated that he
witnessed the accused beating and
kill the deceased Mooruga and
upon this I sent for the other per-
sons above named and they two
stated that they had witnessed
the occurrence. In the inquiry
which I made as soon as I went
to spot shortly after the occurren
I did not come to know that the
persons above named by me
as Eye witnesses were the neigh
of the neighbouring fields. On the
13th February 1896 I sent for the
accused's father and Examined
him, and he states that he was
one of the persons who had
removed the corpse of Mooruga
from the accused's field to the
several places I have already
mentioned. I could obtain no
direct evidence in the case

January 1896. On the 30th January
I arrested Arcidi Moalla, Arundi
Dodda Cherinei, Moallaja. Father
of the accused, Chiemapsa
paternal uncle of the accused;
Quinja younger brother of the accu.
on the suspicion that they too were
concerned in the murder of Moosu-
jawa and that they must have
made away with the jewels which
were said to be on the person of
the deceased. I released them
on the 18th February 1896. On
the 4th January 1896 I searched
the bodies of the accused and
his companions but did not find
no property thereon belonging to
the deceased Moosujawa.
Cross-Examined:— Of the 5 persons
above named whom I arrested
on the 30th January 1895 only 3 are
witnesses for prosecution in this
case Viz: Moallaja, father of the
accused, Arundi Dodelachema

Before I arrested them, they were in my custody. I did not send them to Shimoga in custody. On the 21st February all the above named persons came to Shikarpur. I presented the charge-sheet to the Magistrate, on the 21st February at Shikarpur. The Head Quarter Inspector of Police had come to Shikarpur and was present at the inquiry held by the Magistrate. On the 21st and 22nd February the accused was not in my custody or in the custody of any Police Officer of any Taluk, but in the Magistrate's lock-up. On the 16th January 1896 I did go to Sogalu and did search in the company of Government of the fields in that village. The Patel of Cheenikatte was not with us at the time. The information he gave me was that he had received information that the corpse would be found in a place on the other side of Cholum

I saw plan of the field - [illegible]

Re-Examined: - The reason why I went and searched Serapha's field at Sofala on the 16th January was that he was related to the accused. I Examined Malaya, father of the accused while he was in my custody -

By the Court: - On the 6th January 1896, I arrested the accused not on the grounds of his having murdered Moosyawa but on a charge of having kidnapped her with intent to murder her. I also have an arrest report to that effect. My first information report also related to the same offence. On the charge sheet which I at last submitted to the Magistrate, I charged the accused with the offence of murder. The offences for which I arrested the 5 persons, I have above named were murder and theft. I released them as there was not sufficient

them. I did not produce them before any Magistrate nor did I obtain the order of any Magistrate about releasing them. I reported the arrest of those 5 men to the Dist. Magistrate. I did not report the fact of their release either to the District Magistrate or to any Magistrate. I obtained two remands on two different dates from the Police Magistrate for detaining those 5 men in my custody. The first remand was obtained on the 1st February for keeping them in my custody till the 15th idem, and then I got another order of remand for keeping them in my custody till the 17th idem.

Signed/N. Sivanadiyar

Read over in Tamil and acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/N. Sivanadiyar

them. I did not release them before any Magistrate, nor did I obtain the order of any Magistrate about releasing them. I reported the arrest of those 5 men to the District Magistrate. I did not report the fact of their release either to the District Magistrate or to any Magistrate. I obtained two remands on two different dates from the Taluk Magistrate for detaining those 5 men in my custody. The first remand was obtained on the 1st February for keeping them in my custody till the 15th idem; and then I got another order of remand for keeping them in my custody till the 17th idem.

Signed/S. Krishnalachar

Read over in Canarese and acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/S. Krishnalachar

4th June 96

ex. P. Kistappa recalled and
Solemnly affirmed

I did not Examine
Cheeni Kutti Palat Kalappa as a
witness in the Police investigation
conducted by me; nor did I exam
him as one of the witnesses for
prosecution in the charge-sheet
which I submitted to the Magistra
The reason why I did not Examine
as a witness was that he gave me
private information as to the
dead-body of Mooniswara being
buried in the field of Kuttappa
and as he also did not like
name should not come out
in the inquiry in the case. As I
too did not wish to make a man
who had given me private infor-
mation of the matter a witness in
the case, I did not Examine him
as such and did not name him
in the charge-sheet.

Signed/B. Krishnala

Read over in Kanarese and ack
to be correct. Signed/B. Krishna

e/64

A.M.

Deposition of Kalappa 20 Witness for Prosecution.

Age — 28 years.
Race — Lingayet.
Religion — "
Fathers Name - Do.
Resident of Chennika
Occupation Patel

Solemnly affirmed

I know the accused Mada. His sister is married to my paternal uncles son Veerappa. My village is 6 miles from that of the accused. One day about 4 months ago I saw Inspector Krista Row at Sowlanga. I don't remember in what month it was on what day I saw him. I told the Inspector that the accused's younger brother Sivanna had told me that he and 4 others had buried the corpse of Moonyawa in the field of Veerappa Sofole village and that the field had afterwards been ploughed by Veerappa. He himself came to my house and told me so without being asked by me. I don't know why he volunteered that information to me - Shortly after the accused's brother gave me this information, a Police peon came to call me saying that the Inspector was at Sowlang a and wanted

and told him what the accused's brother had told me about ——— 7 or 8 days before this the Inspector had directed me to make inquiries regarding the missing woman and to come and tell him if I heard anything about her. It was therefore that the Inspector had sent a peon to bring me. I don't know what the Inspector did on the information I gave him.

Cross Examined:— The accused and his younger brother live together. The accused or his father come to my house once in 6 months or a year. By the time the police peon came to call me the accused's brother had left.

Signed/B. Tirinalachu.

Read over in Canarese and acknowledged to be correct.

Signed/B. Tirinalachu

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು — ಮಲ್ಲಿ.

ವಯಸ್ಸು — 25.

ಉದ್ಯೋಗ — ಒಕ್ಕಲುತನ.

ಜಾತಿ — ಕುರುಬ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು — ಸಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರ ವಿಳಾಸ — ಕೆಸ್ತೂರು.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು — ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಾದಿ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರ ವಿಳಾಸ — ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆಯೇ.

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿ — ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಳಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಜಾತಿಯವನಾಗಿದ್ದು
ಕೃಷಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.
ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು ನನಗೆ ಪರಿಚಿತರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಆರೋಪಿ — ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡುವವರನ್ನು
ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಲು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಸೇರಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದರು.
ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಗಸ್ತು ತಿರುಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರಂತೆ
ನಾನು ಕೂಡ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿದ್ದೆ.

ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿ — ಕಳೆದ ಭಾನುವಾರ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಗಂಟೆಯ
ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಗಸ್ತು ತಿರುಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆರೋಪಿಯು ಒಂದು
ಮನೆಯ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಿಂದ ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು.
ನಾನು ಅವನನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಹೋದಾಗ ಅವನು ಓಡಿ ಹೋಗಲು
ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದನು. ನಾನು ಅವನನ್ನು ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೆಳಗೆ
ಬೀಳಿಸಿದೆನು. ಆಗ ಅವನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ನನ್ನ
ಎಡಗಾಲಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದು ಗಾಯಪಡಿಸಿದನು.

Dep. No 6
926
1-6-96.

2-12

In the Court of Sessions Kayar
Dated Shimoga the 6th day of June 19
Present: B. Srinivasachariar Esqr B.
Sessions Judge
Shimoga Sess: Case No 12 of 1895-96.
Complainant Accused
Government Malla
Offence:- Murder under sec
302 I. P. Code.

Opinion of the assessors
Not guilty.
Finding of the judge
Not guilty.
The accused is acquitted and
directed to be released.
The facts of the case are as follows:
About 10 to 11 o'Clock
afternoon of the 6th January las
accused it is alleged, took one
Gangavva wife of Neelappa (2
itness for prosecution), to his fie
promising to give her some gree

raddi (Bengal - prain) & chotund
raw. Seeing that she did not re-
turn home, although she was waited
n till a 'tasoo' after sunset,
Neelappa went to the house of the
ccd Malla and asked him where
his wife was. On being told by
the accd that she might be staying
somewhere and might return
home soon, Neelappa returned
home after searching for his
wife here and there. Finding
that she did not return home at
all, he on the following morning
went and complained to the Patel
18th witness for prosn), who went
and made a report to the Police.
The Duffedar, who was absent
from the station, arrived there
in the afternoon, when a search
was made for the missing
woman but without success.
Early on the following morning
(18th January 1896) the Police Dispeo
(19th witness for prosn) arrived
there and at about 2 or 3 O'clock

on the afternoon, beating in company
with some of the villagers to search
for the missing woman. While mak
ing a search, somebody, it is said
cried out that something was lying
in the field of the accd. The Inspector
and those who were with him then
went there and saw a gold "mooka
some corals, an old slipper, and
some broken glass bangles, lying
near a stack of Cholum straw in
that field. A hollow was seen in
the stack, and one of the blades
of straw appeared to be slightly
stained with blood. A search
was then made about this discove
Neelappa having identified the
articles above mentioned as tho
which belonged to his missing wif
On the following day, 9th January 18
one Kaba (4th witness for pros.) sta
on being questioned by the Inspec
that he had seen the accd and the
missing woman; Moongava, goin
together from the side of the village
in the direction of the accd's field

[illegible] of the day on which
she was missed. Upon this, the
accused Mallu was arrested on the
same day on a charge of kid-
napping the woman Moongamma
from the 9th January 1896 to the 22nd
of that month, no clue was obtained
as to what had become of the
missing woman. On the last-
mentioned day, the Inspector
(19th Wit for Pros.) says he got some
private information from one
Cheenikatte Patel Halappa (20th Wit
which led to the discovery of a
dead body, alleged to have been
identified by Neelappa as that
of his missing wife Moongamma
in the field of one Veerappa, in
the village of Sogalu, about 6
miles away from the scene of
the alleged murder. As the body
was highly decomposed, the Hospi-
tal Assistant of Honnali (18th
Wit for Pros.) was sent for, and
a post mortem Examination was
held on the spot, on the 23rd January
1896

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accd Malla was arrested on the
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napping the woman Moogaiva.
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of that month, no clue was obtained
as to what had become of the
missing woman. On the last
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the village of Sogalu, about 6
miles away from the scene of
the alleged murder. As the body
was highly decomposed, the Hospi-
tal Assistant of Honnali (18th
wit for pros) was sent for; and
a post mortem Examination was
held on the spot, on the 23rd January

1896. About 7 days afterwards, that is, on the 30th January, certain persons named Arimadi Malla and Chenna (13th & 14th wits for pro are alleged to have stated to the Inspector that they, and the father of the deed, had carried the dead bod of Moogavva from the field of the deed to different places until the buried it in the field of Veerappa in the village of the Sopala. Upon this information, the Inspector arrested the informers themselves on a charge of murder and theft. He also arrested the aged father of the deed upon the same informati And released them all on the 18 February 1896, after making them witnesses for the prosecution in this case. Meanwhile, on the 3rd and 4th February 1896, that is, nearly a month after the woman Moogavva was missed, certain persons named Arimadi Malla (9th wit), Veera (5th wit), Mallaji (10th wit), Dharji (6th wit), & Lainadharji (7th wit) having been sent for

and

accused questioned by the Inspector told him that they were in their respective fields on the evening of the day on which the woman Moorgavva was missed, and that they, each from his or her stand point, saw the accused Malla seize the woman Moorgavva by the back of her neck and push her down. With the evidence of these so-called eye-witnesses of the murder, and of the evidence which had been collected till the 18th February, & which has been briefly stated above, the Inspector (19 witnesses) Charged the accused with the offence of murder, & presented a charge sheet to the Inspector Magistrate on the 21st February 1896. After holding a preliminary inquiry into the case, the Magistrate, Mr. K. Ramachandra Rao, has Committed the accused to this Court for trial on a charge of murder, punishable under sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. The accused ~~pleaded~~ not guilty to the charge framed against him.

3. The following witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

1 G. B. Narasinga Rao Hospl Asst.
2 Neelappa, 3 Chennavva,
4 Hala, 5 Veera, 6 Durgee, 7
Sanna Durgi, 8 Sanalchenna
9 Hindimalla, 10 Mallajji 11
Siddakka, 12 Mallajja, 13 A. Malla
14 A. Chenna, 15 S. Veera, 16 See-
-nappa, 17. Basappa, 18 Ningappa
19. Krishna Rao (Police Inspector)
20 Halappa.

4. The following Exhibits were filed for the prosecution.

A. Post mortem Report dated 24th January 1896.

B. Statement of Neelappa 2nd pit. for prosecution before the Police Dufferdar dated 7th January 1896.

C. Pieces of glass bangles.

D. Mookhaba or nose-ring.

E. 11 Coral beads.

F. Mettoo or slippers.

G. Mahzir dated 8th January 1896 regarding the finding of Exts C, D, E & F in the accused's field.

Police Station
Galagoda dated 23rd January 196
egarding the Condition of the
ead body.
Jeeray.
Kupsa or bodies
Deposition of Samaranayaka
8th witness for pros. before the
Committing Magistrate. Acs 16th
witness for prosecution.
Do. of Kudimalla 9th wit for
pros. before the Committing
Magistrate acs 8th witness for
prosecution.
Do. of Mallaiya 12th witness for
pros. before do. acs 2nd wit
for prosecution.
Gunny bag.
Ropes.
Deposition of A. Mallaya the 13th
wit. for pros. before the Lower
Court acs 3rd wit for pros.
Do. of A. Chenna 14th wit for
prosecution before the Lower Court
acs 4th wit for prosecution.
Do. of Veera 15th witness for
pros. before the Lower Court acs
7th wit for prosecution.

Mahazer dated 22nd January 1896 regarding the discovery of the dead body in Veerappa's field in Sogaloo Village.

Patel's report to the Nyamati Police Station dt 7th January 1896.

Chemical Examiner's report No. 72 dated 17th January 1896.

Examination of the accused before the Committing Magistrate

The statement of the accused before the Committing Magistrate is as follows:-

"It is a fact that I murdered Nagavva wife of Nyamati Veerappa mentioned in the evidence on the prosecution. The circumstances are as follows:- I was acquainted with her six months before she was murdered. I was acquainted with her through Narayana Raya son of Sarvothama Rao, who resides in Nyamti. Narayana Rao tried to have illicit intercourse with her and on certain day he had gone to her house on that account and

and talked to her in the matter.
It was decided then, Narayana
Rao took me with him. I sat on
the trial. Narayana Rao went
in. Honnigevva's husband
was not at home. I did not
hear what Narayana Rao spoke
to her. I only heard Honnigevva
replying aloud through anger
as ನಿನ್ನ ಜುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಚಪ್ಪಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವೆನು (I shall
tie a shoe to your tuft of hair).
In the meanwhile Narayana Rao
came out, and said that when
he expressed to Honnigevva what
he had in his mind, she said
that she would tie a shoe to his
hair. I said that I also heard
that word. Narayana Rao took
me to his house then. He said
that he had taken me to Mysore,
Bangalore, Hunsur, Chamundi
Hills and Nanjangud and
showed me five there and that
he had also given me lands for
cultivation and that I should
do what he wanted me to do.

Narayana Rao

Narayana Rao and his brother Bheemappa together took me to Mysore, Bangalore and other places during the last Dasara and showed me Tamasha (fun). It was for the first time that I saw those places then. I had not seen them before at any time. Narayana Rao has given me three paddy fields in Chikkathimmahalli for Kodu Cultivation. He had given me one paddy field before we had gone to Mysore during the Dasara. He gave me two more fields after our return from Mysore. I have got my own lands at Nyamati. Kuroda Chennappa & Ranganna Koppada Paramma were cultivating for Kodu the two lands that Narayana Rao gave me. Subsequently. He removed them from the tenancy of those lands and gave them to me. On account of this concession shown to me I said that I would do, if possible what he wanted me to do. Narayana Ra

told by that Muniyeeva should be well beaten and kicked as she had abused him in insulting language. I Consented to do as requested. Narayana Rao was pressing me every day and then for 2 or 3 months after this had occurred. I was telling him that I was afraid to do what he wanted me to do. He was giving me assurances. Then on a certain Monday at about 3 in the afternoon Bheema came to my house and took me to his. He then pressed me to carry out that day the work he had required me to do. Then I went to Muniyeeva's house. Muniyeeva was seated outside the house on the pial. Neelakka was inside the house. I asked her to go to my fields of bengal gram and said that I would give her green bengal gram to eat. She started saying that she would come. Her husband

Neelakka

Neelakandan asked if he could also go. Murugavel told him not to come to the field. I had reaped Cholam and had put up three Cholam stacks in my field. There was Bengal gram crop standing on one side of the field. By the time we arrived at the field it was one hour for the Sun to set. I cut some Bengal gram and gave it to Murugavel and sat near a Cholam stack and ate Bengal gram after pealing the husk on it. We both chewed betel leaves and nuts. I asked her why she said that she would tie a shoe to the hair of Nagaraja and Rao. She said that she would say it and also used the words "my sperm into his mouth". When she said so, I kicked her from my right leg. I kicked on her belly. She said "Ayyayyo". Then she got up and held my testicles firmly. I got angry and kicked her

her with force on the side of her belly. She fell down on receiving this kick. She did not speak. Seeing this I went to Bheemappa's house. It was evening. I told Bheemappa that I had done what he had asked me to do. Bheemappa asked me what had become of the ornaments that were on her person. Narayana Rao was not there at home. I said that the ornaments were on her person. I told Bheemappa that she had fallen senseless on my kicking her and that she appeared to have died. He then told me to bring the ornaments. I again went to my field. I shook the body of Koorigavva. She life was extinct I went to Bheemappa's house with the following ornaments that were on her person and which I removed namely:-
A pair of ear-rings (studded) set with rubies, old Gejje like one

one silver Kavadige one Ha-
-ivalasada which had gold bea
in it, one pair of gold wristlet
(Kaipinga) one silver belt and
a gold tali. Bheemappa was
taking his meals. I said tha
I have brought the ornaments
He told me to shove (the ornamen
into the hay-stack that was in th
backyard and that he would tak
them after meals. I accordingly
shoved the ornaments into the
hay stack. He asked me wher
the dead body was. I said that
it was at the foot of the stack.
Bheemappa told me to shove the
dead body into the stack. I sai
that I have accordingly shoved
it into my Cholum stack. He tol
me to keep the matter in secret.
I did not mention this to any
body. From Bheemappa's house
I went to my house and was
seated on the heal of my house.
Bheemappa who grazes cattle
came to me and asked me whe

Immediately I went to Bheemappa's house and informed him of this matter. He told me that if anyone were to ask me where she was, I should say that she is standing talking with Belagutti people. A little while afterwards Veerappa, Chennava and Gangava came to my house and asked me where Thuli-gava was. I said, as instructed by Bheemappa. The next Tuesday morning Narayana Rao came to my house. He said that the ornaments stowed into the hay stack last night were not found and took me to his house to point them out. Narayana Rao, Bheemappa and I searched for the ornaments. Narayana Rao found them. Narayana Rao took them in. I was asked to go to my kana and see doing my work there.

I went to Kanda and was doing my work. Bheemappa came there at 3 in the afternoon. My uncle and my father were there. Bhimapp took my father away. Anthonu after this, my uncle went to take his meals and returned. Then the Police Constables came and took me to the Station. On my way I met Bheemappa and he told me not to open my mouth and not to divulge what happened although I should be tortured to do so. After I went to the Statio through the Police pressed me to tell them what had occurred. I said I knew nothing in the matter. I did not see the dead body again after I had thrust it into my stack. I had thrust the dead body in the Cholanam stack before I thrust the ornaments in the stack which was in Bheemappa's house I did not owe any money to Kunigawa. After she fell

down

down when I kicked her for the second time, I forcibly twisted her neck. I saw the articles marked E. F. G. H. K. L. M. N. and O. before the Court. E. Nukra (nose-ornament) was in the nose of the deceased. F. are the karalas Corals that were in the Sara (string) which was in the neck of the deceased and which fell down when I pulled off the string. G. are the pieces of glass bangles that were in the hands of the deceas and which broke when she fell down on the ground. H. this sandal, she had worn in her right leg. L. is the sadi which she had worn. M. is the bodice which she had put on. N. is the silver wristle worn by the deceased. O. is the silver Charmulet which belonged to her. P. are the bangles which were in her hand

hand. It was dark when I took the armaments. I did not find the knife marked E. It has fallen away somewhere. Veerap the witness for prosecution is my own sister Sivakka's husband. He lives at Sogedu and has land there. I heard the statement read over and it is correct. When I was going from my house to my field with Moonigawwa, Mallajji the 8/12th witness for prosecution went to her field. There she had grown cucumbers. Mudiyanselage the 8th witness for prosecution was seated with her. Moonigawwa asked Mallajji the 12th witness for prosecution to give her cucumbers to eat. Mallajji replied that there were no cucumbers. Then Moonigawwa & I went to my field. Soorasena Ekanayake the 9th witness for prosecution Dingiri Menika Durga the 10th witness; Samel Durga 11th witness and Hala 14th wi

have.

have lands near my fields.
and I did not see them. I
heard my statement read ov
and it is Correct. I heard the
Charge read & explained to me
I have narrated the whole ma
in detail as it occured and
I have no witnesses to examin
for my defence. I heard my
Statement read over and it
is Correct".

He made the following statem
before this Court:-

The Police Inspector and other
police people and Halappa
Patel of Chinnikatte having
beaten and ill-treated me
much I made the statement
read over and marked as
Exhibit before the Committin
Magistrate as tutored by them
I did not make the Statemen
of my own accord. I did no
Commit the offence with which
I have been Charged. The Pole
have

have ill-treated me. This is all I have to state".

No witnesses were examined for the defence.

The following Exhibit was filed for the defence:-

No I - A portion of the deposition of Neelappa 2nd witness for prosecution before the Committing Magistrate as 6th witness for prosecution.

It is alleged for the prosecution that Koonjavva, wife of Neelappa (2nd wit for pros.) was murdered by the accused Imalla on the 6th January 1896, and that her dead body was discovered in the field of one Veerappa in the village of Sogale a distance of about 6 miles from the scene of the alleged occurrence, on the 22nd of that month, that is, 16 days after the occurrence. The Hospital Assistant (1st wit for pros. who held a post mortem Examination over the dead body, says that

was highly decomposed. It is true that he also says that the face of the dead body could possibly be identified by one who had seen the deceased during her lifetime, but I cannot place much reliance on this statement, as the Hospital Assistant himself admits that all the soft parts of the body had been decomposed & dried up. For the same reason the identification of the dead body as that of Thoorgavva by her husband Neelappa Patel Seemappa and Patel Nijappa (2d, 16th and 18th witnesses for Prosn) does not appear to me to be reliable.

Supposing however the dead body in question was that of Thoorgavva, the question is whether she was murdered. The Hospital Assistant says that all his post mortem examination disclosed

dead body, there were two fractur
found; one on the forehead betwe
the eye-brows, where the bone had
been smashed into several piece
and the other on the back of the neck
In his opinion, the fracture on the
forehead might have been caus
by beating with a club, and the
fracture on the back of the neck by
the twisting of the neck. He says
also that these fractures could also
possibly have been caused by the
deceased woman's falling from
a high place.

Now the eye-witnesses of the
alleged murder do not in the
least support the Hospital As-
sistant's opinion regarding the
probable or possible cause of
the death of the deceased woman
All they say is, that they saw the
accused seize the deceased by
the neck, on the back, and push
her down. Not one of them has
stated that the accused beat the

noclosed was made on examining
dead body, there were two fractu
found; one on the forehead betw
the eye-brows, where the bone had
been smashed into several piec
and the other on the back of the nec
In his opinion, the fracture on the
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by beating with a club, and th
fracture on the back of the neck by
the twisting of the neck. He says
also that these fractures could also
possibly have been caused by the
deceased woman's falling from
a high place.

11. Now the eye-witnesses of th
alleged murder do not in the
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sistant's opinion regarding th
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All they say is, that they saw the
accused seize the deceased by
the neck, on the back, and push
her down. Not one of them has
stated that the accused beat her

deceased with a club, either on the forehead, or on any part of his body; how do they say they saw the accd twist the neck of the deceased - How is the Hospital Assistants opinion Consistent with the admission alleged to have been voluntarily made by the accused before the Committing Magistrate as to the manner in which he (the accused) killed the deceased. What he stated before the Committing Magistrate on the very first occasion on which he was place before him, was that he (the accd) kicked her, with his right leg, on her belly, that she fell down, and that when she got up he again gave her a kick on the right side of her belly upon which she fell down and rose no more. He, however, added that when the deceased fell down as kicked a second time he twisted her neck

statement as to this having be-
-en the deceased wife's child
and the statement about his
having twisted the neck of the dec
which was not made at the firs
instance, but apparently after the
accused was questioned a secon
time by the Committing Magistra
appears to be extremely suspicion

2nd Thus, neither the alleged eye
witnesses of the murder nor the acc
in his alleged voluntary admissi
before the Committing Magistrate
have given an account of the
manner of the violence said to
have been caused by the accd
to the deceased, which is Consisten
with the Hospital Assistant's Opinio
regarding the probable cause o
the death of the deceased woman
And Considering the possibility
of the fractures spoken to by the
Hospital Assistant having been
caused by a fall from a high

- place

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
- by proved that the deceased woman was murdered.

3. Now, granting that it is proved that she was murdered the next question that arises is; whether the accd in this Case murdered her? 5 witnesses were cited by the prosecution to prove that they saw the accused use violence to the deceased in the manner already referred to, namely; by seizing her on the back of the neck, and pushing her down. One of these five witnesses, namely, the 4th witness Moodiwalla, a boy of 12 years, has however retracted before this Court the evidence he gave before the Committing Magistrate and says that he was tutored by the Police to state as he did before the Magistrate. Of the remaining 4 witnesses, Veera (5th witness) aged 18 years, says that

that he saw. (What the other witnesses do not say they did) the accused seize the deceased by her hair with one hand, while he seized her by the neck with his other hand and threw her down, and that she fell down on her left side, and not on her face as the other witnesses say. He says further that he heard no conversation pass between the accused and the deceased, while he admits having stated before the committing magistrate that the accused asked the deceased to give him the ornament which she wore on her neck, and that on her refusing to give it, he assaulted her in the manner described by him. Thus the evidence of this witness is not only contradictory in itself, but is quite inconsistent with the evidence of the other witnesses as to the manner of the violence said to have been

called to the deceased by the accused in this Case.

The 6th witness Dingiri when asked to say how the deceased fell down, at first said, "How Could I tell how she fell down, as I was at a distance ?". She however stated, when the question was put to her a second time, that the deceased fell on her face, and not on her left side as stated by the boy Veera (5th witness for prosn). She says further that when this thing occurred, it was time for lighting lamps, and that the distance between where she stood, and the scene of the alleged occurrence was about 95 yards. Her powers of sight must be very extra-ordinary indeed to have enabled her to witness the assault alleged to have been committed upon the deceased

by the accused from queens a distance; at such a time.

15. The 7th witness Samira Dingi, a little girl of 10 or 11 yea says she was with her grand-mother (the 6th wit.) when the witnessed the occurrence. She first commenced her story by stating that she did not kno what took place in the accused field, but afterwards stated that she too saw the accused seize the deceased by the neck and push her down. When asked to state what kind of "Seer and Kabsa", the dead Moorgawa wore at the time, she said she did not see, as the distance was very great.

16. The 10th witness Mualkaji also tells the same story.

17. I can attach no credit to the evidence of the above mentioned witnesses who say they were eye-witnesses of the murder. It is to be noted that the alleged occurrence

took place on the 6th January 1896, and that it was not until the 3d or 4th February 1896, that they stated to the Police Inspector (19th witness for the prosecution) that they had witnessed it: how did they, even after this long interval, themselves go to the Inspector and tell him of what they say they had witnessed. They say, and the Inspector also says, that it was not until they were sent for by the Inspector, and questioned by him, that they told him their story, and that till then they had not told it to any-body, not even to their nearest relations. I cannot help think-ing that their evidence was corrected for strengthening the case against the accused. One of them, namely, Veera (5th wit. for prosn.) says that he was kept in the Police Station for three days, and that he was let go after he had stated that he had witnessed

the occurrence in question. Another
witness, namely, the little girl -
Sarma Durgi (7th wit) says she
was taken to the Police Station on
2 days, and questioned by the Insp
but that she could not remember
on which of the two days she state
that she had witnessed the occur
rence. Another witness, Ram
tee (old woman) Mallayji (10th wit)
says that she was sent for by the
Inspector twice, and that the reas
why she was sent for a second
time was that the Inspector wante
to know if she remembered what
she had stated, as she had to go
to Shikarpoor. It should be stated
here that Shikarpoor also was the
place where the Magistrate who
committed this case to the Sessions
held the preliminary inquiry
into the case. There appears to
me, therefore, good reason to doub
the voluntary character of the
evidence given by the alleged eye-
witnesses, who, I cannot help

thinking, have been tutored by the Police to come and say that they saw the accused use violence to the deceased whose-soever in the manner described by them.

18th ... Now excluding the evidence of the alleged eye-witnesses of the murder, there is little or no evidence to establish the offence charged against the accused, no fact is shown to have been discovered in consequence of any information given by the accd. Indeed, it is not alleged for the prosecution that the accd gave any information at all regarding the offence with which he is charged, although it is alleged that on the very day on which he was taken by the Police Inspector and placed before the Committing Magistrate, namely, on the 21st February 1896, the accused voluntarily made a statement confessing his guilt.

is the only evidence of any importance which has been adduced against the accused that he was seen by the 4th witness Hala going to his field in company with the woman Imoongaowa, on the afternoon of the day, on which she was missed. I cannot believe the evidence of this witness as he says he was 550 yards away from where the accused and the woman Imoongaowa were going together, and yet from that distance he was able to hold a conversation with the woman as to where she was going and why, although when asked to say what kind of sickle the accused held in his hand, which the witness said he saw the accused holding, the witness answered that he could not tell, as the accused was going at a distance from him. It is further to be observed that although the witness knew that it was talked about in the

[illegible] the woman Moor-
gavva was missing; he did
not tell anybody in the village
not even to his own relations,
that he had seen the accused
and Moorgavva going together
on the evening of the day on
which she was missed, and
that it was only 2 days after,
when the Inspector sent for
him and questioned him,
that he told him of what he
says he had seen.

Including the father of
the accused, 3 witnesses were
cited to prove that they had
carried the corpse of Moorgavva
from the field of the deed to one
place after another, until it
was at last buried in the field
of one Veerappa in the village
of Sogalu. These 3 witnesses,
namely, Mallajja, father of the
accused and the 12th witness for
prosecution, Arundi Mallia
and Arundi Chenna (13th and

4 witnesses, for Crown) have however retracted the evidence given by them before the Committing Magistrate, saying they were forced to give it by the Police who ill-treated them and tutored them to say so. Considering the Conduct of the Police Inspector in this case, I cannot help thinking that what these witnesses say is true. It appears to me extremely improbable that they would of their own accord go and state to the Inspector that they had carried the dead body of Moorgavva from place to place and buried it where it was found by the Police, as such statements has undoubtedly calculated to criminate them. It is further most unnatural for a father to come and give evidence of such a criminating nature not only as against himself but also against his son. This evidence is admitted by the Inspector him-

then the witness (the father of the
deceased) was in the custody of the Police
on the Inspector says he (the deceased's
father) was arrested on the 30th
January 1896, and released on
the 18th February 1896, and that
he gave his so-called evidence
before the Police on the 13th Febry
896. It is also to be observed
that according to the Inspector's
evidence, the father of the deceased
and the other two witnesses above
named (13th & 14th with for prosn),
were arrested on a charge of
murder and theft, on the 30th
January 1896, immediately
after those two witnesses had
stated that they had carried
the dead body of Koonganna
from the accused's field & buried
it in Veerappa's field at Lopalu
There was not a particle of
evidence against them as
to their having committed either
murder or theft, and upon
their alleged statements, that they

had carried the dead body and buried it in another place, they and not only they, but also the aged father of the accused, were arrested by the Inspector & kept in Custody for 20 days, namely until the 18th February, when they were released, as there was not, as the Inspector says, sufficient evidence forthcoming against them. The action of the Inspector has throughout been most irregular and open to much suspicion. He arrested the accused as early as the 9th January, with no evidence against them, except that he (the dead) had been seen going in company with the woman Moongaiva on the afternoon of the day on which she was missed, and that Neelappa, husband of the woman, had stated that the accused had taken his wife away

and again, on the 30th January 1896, he arrested the father of the accused and the 13th and 14th witnesses for prosecution above named without a particle of evidence against them, and after keeping them in custody for 20 days let them go on his own authority, without obtaining an order from any Magistrate for releasing them. I Consider it necessary that the proceedings of the Inspector in Connection with the investigation of this Case should be subjected to a thorough inquiry by the Superior Police authorities of the District & due notice taken of the irregularities of which he appears to me to be guilty.

I do not Consider it necessary to dwell upon the evidence of any other witness

in the case. Two witnesses, namely Sivanian Chenna & Sivashanmo Veera 8th and 15th witnesses for prosecution repeated the evidence which they gave before the committing magistrate But that evidence, even if true, in no way connects the accused with the offences charged against him The same remark applies to the evidence of Siddakka 11th witness and her evidence on its very face appears to me incredible.

2. One circumstance however requires to be considered in this case. It is said that on the 9th January 1896 at about 2 or 3 P.M. when the Inspector & some others went to search the accused's field, they found the hookra-D, the corals E, the broken glass bangles C, and the slipper F, lying near a cholum stack in the field of the accused, that there was a hollow in the stack, and that one

the blades of straw in the sta
was slightly stained with blo
But who made this discovery in
the first instance is not clear
as the Inspector and the witnesses
Pecin appear to Nizigappa say
that somebody cried out that
some thing was lying in that field
and that they then went and saw
those things: Now it appears to
me extremely improbable, the
alleged occurrence having
taken place on the evening of
the 6th January 1896 that the accd
or his relations would allow
any traces of the offence to remain
on that field, until the Police
Inspector went there on the after
noon of the 8th January 96: It
is a most extraordinary cir-
cumstance in this case that
although the husband of
Boorgavva (2nd wit for pros)
had complained that the accd

had

had taken away ~~to~~ wife to his (accused's) field on the afternoo of the 6th January, the Police took no steps whatever to search that field until the afternoon of the 8th January 1896, when certain arti cles said to have belonged to Kroongeeva, were alleged to have been discovered there. The 16th & 18th witnesses for prosecution, who say they went with the Duffedar on the afternoon of the 7th January 96, to search for the missing woma say they did not go to the accused's fie although that was the very thing they ought first of all to have done, as the complaint of Neelapp was that the accused has taken his (Neelappa's) wife to his fiel But no such thing was done by the Duffedar, who, it is stated, went to search a hulla situated at some distance from the village, and close to the accused's field, but did not go and search the field itself.

23. The way in which the dead body was discovered is also very curious. The Inspector says that upon some private information given to him by one Halappa, patel of Chennika (20 Cs with for prosn) on the 22nd Jany 1896, the Inspector went to the fiel of one Veerappa at Sogalu, and discovered the dead body there This private information of the Inspector was never examined by him in the Course of his in-vestigation, and was not mentioned as a witness in the Charge sheet. He was how-ever allowed to be examined before this Court, as a witness for prosecution, notwithstandin the objection taken to his exa-mination at the last stage of the case, by the pleaders for the accused. He (the witness) gives a most extra-ordinary accou of the way in which he came to know that Hoorgavva's dea

body had been buried in Veerapp
ield at Sogalu: He says that one
Veiy the accused's younger brother
of his own accord came and
old him that he and some others
had buried the dead body of
noongavva in the field of Veerapp
and that he (witness) immediate
went and informed the Inspector
of it, as the Inspector had, some
1 or 8 days before, sent for
him and told him to come an
tell him if he should hear any
thing regarding the missing
woman. He also says that just
when the accused's brother gave
him this most extra-ordinary
information, a police peon had
come to call him (witness) say-
ing the Inspector wanted him.
The story told by this witness bears
on its very face the stamp of
falsehood. And it is a curious
circumstance in connection
with the discovery of the dead body

on Veerappa's field at Nagalu,
that the Inspector admits that
on the 16th January 1896, that is,
6 days before he says he received
private information from
Chinnikatte called Halappa (20th
wit for proon) that the dead body
in question had been buried
in Veerappa's field, he (the Insp)
had gone to that very field in
Company with Veerappa; and
the reason he gives for his going
there on that day is, that as
Veerappa was related to the
accused, he suspected that
the body of Nooragowda might
have been buried there. The
story told by the Inspector and
the witness Halappa as to the
discovery of the dead body
having been made in Conse-
quence of the private information
alleged to have been given by
the latter to the former, therefore
appears to me suspicious.

4. This is the case for the prosecution has many suspicious circumstances attaching to it, and the evidence adduced against the accused is in my opinion utterly unreliable.

5. - I am therefore of opinion that the accused is not guilty of the offence charged, and both the assessors concur in this opinion he must therefore be acquitted and discharged.

6. - Finding and order.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds the accused Prakash not guilty of the offence of murder specified in the charge, and punishable under section 302 of the I. P. C. and the Court directs that the said accused be acquitted and released.

Sd/ B. Ramakrishna
Sessions Judge
Nagar Division

It should be noted here that at the last stage of the case, when all the witnesses

witnesses cited for the pro-
-secution had given their
evidence before this Court, &
when the Court expressed its
opinion regarding the un-
-satisfactory character of
the evidence of the eye-witnesses
of the murder, and of some
other witnesses in the case, the
Public Prosecutor requested
the Court to charge the accused
with the offence of Kidnapping
with intent to murder. But
I declined to do so, as I
thought there was no reliable
evidence to support even that
Charge. The Public Prosecutor
further prayed that the witnesses
who had retracted before the
Court the evidence which they
had given before the Committing
Magistrate might be ordered
to be prosecuted for giving
false evidence, but I cannot
grant this request, as I am
satisfied

satisfied that the evidence of the witnesses in question was given voluntarily but under the influence of the Police.

Sd. B. Tirunmalachar
6th June 1896 Sessions Judge
Nagar Division

The broken pieces of glass bangle marked C and the "hettas" or slipper marked F, will be thrown away as being useless the gold "mookera" D, the corals marked E the silver "Kadaya" the silver "Taiyatha" I, will be delivered over to Veeiappa (2nd witness for prosecution), and the saree K, the bodice L, the gunny bag P, and the ropes marked Q, will be destroyed by being burnt, as they are of no value and smell very badly.

Sd. B. Tirunmalacha
6th June 1896 Sessions Judge.
Nagar Division

"Copy"

Thumma Nallaya
Sessions Judge
Nagar Divn

Office of the Government Advocate
in Mysore.

41
:: No: 4 files.

4th September 1896

From

The Government Advocate
in Mysore.

To, The Inspector General
of Police
in Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.
605
C.M 59 dated 13th Ultimo, I have the hon
to state that it is very difficult to
secure direct evidence in a murder ca
In this case there is ample, satisfactor
direct evidence of witnesses of young
men whose testimony is generally ac-
-cepted and believed and further
more no motive is alleged or proved
against these witnesses to depose
falsely against the accused. The
body having been much decomposed
no satisfactory opinion can be forme

as

the cause of death and no evidence can be assailed as being opposed to the medical opinion formed. Further more the evidence of witnesses and the confessional statements of the accused is not inconsistent with the opinion of the Hospital Assistant. The Conduct of the Police Inspector in arresting certa persons and then examining them as witnesses is as remarked by the Sessions Judge questionable, but this does not in my opinion weaken the case for prosecution. There is nothing strange as remarked by the Sessions Judge in the discovery of certain articles in the field of the Accused and also discovery of the dead body. The Sessions Judge having started with a theory viz

his

his suspicion in the Conduct of the Police is led away to form an opinion against the Case for prose-cution though supported by reliable testimony of witnesses and the Con-fession of the Accused. The note made by the Sessions Judge that when all the witnesses had given their evidence, the Court expressed its opinion regarding the unsatis-factory character of the eye wit-nesses of the murder and of some other witnesses in the Case seems to have been made before the Assessors gave this opinion. This must have greatly prejudiced the Assessors in the opinion they formed. I am therefore of opinion that this is a fit Case to appeal against the order of

acquittal: 307

The enclosures of the letter under reply are herewith returned.

I have &c

Sd/ Ramaswami Iyer
Government Advocate

Copy

Sd/ Madhava Rao
Inspector General
of Police.

4252-3 V
J 451 07 25-9-96
Encl. 3.

B 26

Section Police
File No 126-96
Serial No 2

Read letter No 1006 of dated the 20th Feb 96 from the Secretary to Police Prosecuting copy of Govt Advocate's letter No 41 of 16th 7th Dem together with copies of record in Sessions Case No 12 of 89 5 96 on the file of the Sessions Judge of the Vavuniya Division and recommending for reasons stated that the Govt Advocate be directed to prefer appeal against the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge

Order.

Under Section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Govt

Accused is directed
to present an appeal
to the Chief Court upon
the order of acquittal
passed by the Sessions
Judge in the case
referred to above -

C.

24-9-96.

To
The Govt Advocate
with the observation
that there was a delay
of one month and six
days in giving the
decision ~~in the case~~ and
that reconstruction
in such cases is
necessary from the records.

" The Superintendent
with the observation.
that the Dy Comm
cannot have obtained the requisite
copies & made
his observations
much earlier
& that he has not

308

date of the publication
& that of the by
Lower education
there was an
interval of two
months. Such delay
is inexcusable &
incomplete action
is useless

2/24/4

309

Gen. 31.]

189

OFFICE OF THE
4548
30-11-96
DEWAN OF MYSORE

From The Government Adve
in Mysore

Section Police

File No 106-96

Serial No 3

To The Secretary to the
Government of My

Dated 26th November 1896

Despatched

Received 30 —"— ——

General No. 79
No.

Enclosure No 13 files
one a third files

Forwarding for information
a copy of the judgment
passed by the Chief Court
in Criminal Appeal No. 5
of 1896.97.
Govt of Mulla.

Jud
27.11.96
Reply put up
DR
1/12/96

Office of the Government Advocate
in Mysore.

No. 79
En 2 & 3 files

Bangalore 26th November
1897.

3/0
/
8 C 3

From

The Government Advocate
in Mysore

To

The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to the Proceedings of the Government Order No. 4252/2457, dated 1st September 1896, I have the honor to forward a copy of the judgment passed by the Chief Court in Criminal Appeal No. 55 of 1896-97 Government vs. Mallu.

The enclosures received with the above Order are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

S Ramaswamy
Government Advocate

311

Order 58

In the Chief Court of Uva sitting at Bandarawela

Friday the 13th day of November 1896

Present:

Mr. Justice J. W. Best, Chief Judge

and

Mr. Justice C. Meenashaya, Judge

Criminal Appeal No. 55 of 96-97

Government of Uva
by Mr. S. Ramaswamier
Government Advocate,
on behalf of Government } Appellant

vs.

Malla. Respondent.

Petition of Appeal against the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Nuwara Eliya in Nuwara Eliya Sessions Case No. 12 of 1895-96.

This

This Appeal Coming on for hearing this day, the Court delivered the following

Judgment.

The Judge and assessors are, in our opinion, justified in disbelieving the evidence for the prosecution in this Case.

The Police Inspector's Conduct has been severely animadverted on by the Judge and, so far as we can see rightly.

a good many other persons perhaps

The Appeal is dismissed

/Signed/ J. W. Beet
Chief Judge

/Signed/ C. Meenashaya
Judge.

60

S Rammurthy
Government Advocate

Recd. 313

Letter No 79 of 26 Instt 189
from the Govt Advocate in
Jaffna forwarding with reference
to Govt Pro. No 4252/J 451 of 25.9.96
a copy of the judgment ~~passed~~ ~~dismissing the appeal~~ referred
~~here~~ of the Chief Court in Criminal
Section Police 4 of the
File No 106-96 appeal No 55 of 1896-97 ~~Govt~~
Serial No 4 ~~by Sinnella~~) preferred by Govt against
the acquittal of Walla accused
by the Jaffna Police Court
No 12 of 1895/96
on the file of the
Jaffna Police
Magistrate.

~~Court found~~ Coast that the Sessions
Judge & the Assessors were, ~~in~~
~~their opinion~~, justified in
disbelieving the evidence for
the prosecution, that the
Police Inspectors conduct had
been rightly animadverted
on by the Sessions Judge and
therefore dismissed the appeal

Order thereon

Recorded

C.

Secretary

4/12/96.

The Govt Advocate in Jaffna
The Insp. Genl of Police in Jaffna
for information and return with the Records
received with his letter
No 1006/114 of 20 Sept 1896.

Govt Advocate
Jaffna
4 Dec 96
Govt Advocate's
Office
Received
4 Dec 96

I have
by Proctor
of Walla
Sinnella
Govt Advocate
Jaffna
4 Dec 96
Govt Advocate's
Office
Received
4 Dec 96

3/14

has been rightly accumulated upon the Supreme Court. A perusal of the Report of the Supreme Court, as well as the Ch. C. Courts, shows that some of the interlocutory orders had before the accused & the action of the Court has therefore been most regular and open to most serious. The Supreme Court further considered & regret that the irregular procedure of the Court in connection with the investigation of this case should be subjected to a thorough inquiry by the proper civil authorities of the District. Under these circumstances the Court considers that in the interests of justice and administration of justice the Court should be placed under suspension and a proper inquiry held forthwith, and his conduct. The Govt is requested to take the needful action.

3/12/96.

Sd/- [illegible]

5/12/96

Sd/- [illegible]

Secretary

Govt. of India

Sd/- [illegible]

3-12-96

3/12

[redacted] The action of the Supreme Court is open to serious criticism. I think he is unfit [illegible] with the position of an Judge. He ought [illegible] suspended and an inquiry held into his conduct

3/12

[redacted] 3/12/96

Submitted for favour of orders

3/12

Sd/- [illegible]

5/12/96

This is not a bit case, in my opinion, for the action instituted - The chief Courts' judgment - very [illegible] - which were not [illegible] by light now before it. Even on record when the Govt with its Engr. [illegible] directed the filing of an appeal

Sd/- [illegible]

3/12/96

---

asst the acquittal - Because the accused has been now discharged it becomes in my opinion the duty of the Govt to move the Chief Ct. So that the Govt may [illegible] Judges' opinion in the [illegible] of Evidence - (with which Govt disagreed when moving the appeal) - Govt must [illegible] to the Supreme Court of acting upon opinion & exercise of action upon the S. Judge & the Police — on the Conduct of the Police — Conviction against that the

Sd/- [illegible]

5-12-96

Mr. merely record the Chief Cs judgment.

I hope that my meaning will not be misunderstood - I still ^(believe) the appeal was perfectly just & that we had a very strong case - ~~Because~~ We have lost the appeal, but our conviction in the ~~the~~ justice remains unshaken - And it is right that we shd act upon the conviction, & not upon the Chief Courts ^(judgment) which quotes the Supreme ~~Judgment~~

varied as it was in any elaborate ^(Report) and by an experienced Executive Officers

R. Chalmers

27.12.96

Judges animadversion on the Inspr's Ce with an expre Guarded ac

Sulej dismissed
28-12-96.

I am sorry that the circumstance of differing from the Govt in this case. The Govt sanctions an appeal after an order of acquittal when it is advised both as to law & facts. There are prima facie grounds for doing so, but it is only after the result of the appeal is known that the Govt will be in a

question to decide whether there has been any misconduct of parties or not, and whether the action of the Police regarding any notice of fact — the Report* furnished by the Chief rendered the misconduct the action of the Police suspicious as in my opinion it seemed necessary that an enquiry should be held into the suspicious conduct. I have supported the decision of the

* vide para 20 of the Report of Insp

R Thumb 14

28/

In deciding an appeal against an order of acquittal the Court does not commit itself to any particular opinion on the merits of the case but leaves the whole case entirely to the wisdom of the Court — which taking into consideration all the questions of fact & law bearing on the case has to arrive at a finding — Whereas a Report furnishes comments on the conduct of the Police one of the duties of the appellate Court is to examine the opinion of the Court on that point by perusing the evidence to decide an opinion favorable of the Police.⊗

R Thumb 28.12.96

It is only upon this that the Govt. is entitled to appeal against an acquittal & the Govt. cannot have [illegible] conduct of the Police and [illegible] taking notice of the [illegible] Police [illegible] in the [illegible] Report [illegible] investigation [illegible] Police [illegible] 1896